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SOCIAL JUSTICE

Father Coughlin's Weekly Review

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CONVENTION SPURS FIGHT FOR JUSTICE

—*International.*

The Cleveland convention of the National Union for Social Justice is here caught by the camera in one of its many history-making moments. Because of the early deadline for this edition, additional convention pictures and feature articles will appear in next week's issue of SOCIAL JUSTICE.

42,000 in Cleveland Stadium Cheer Father Coughlin's Talk

(Social Justice Staff Writer)

CLEVELAND, Ohio.—Father Charles E. Coughlin said goodbye Sunday to the delegates who had hailed his leadership at the first convention of the National Union for Social Justice.

More than 42,000 followers were on hand in the huge Cleveland stadium as he recommitted himself to a discussion of American monetary problems and criticized the absence of "brotherly love" in the administration of our government.

The address, which he had to conclude prematurely due to his sudden illness, saw Father Coughlin departing from his usual fiery style and delivering a discourse marked by its religious tone.

The priest deplored the "ignorance of Christian charity" in the affairs of government, which, he said, had first prompted him to take to the radio in a crusade for the laboring classes and the farmers of the nation.

Want Amid Plenty

"I saw the want, the hunger and the nakedness that existed in a land of abundance. I saw the slavery and feudalism that was wrecking the lives of countless people in the richest nation in the world. I knew that no system of economics, formed by the powers in control, could possibly work in the interests of the poor."

The abuses of "man-made" laws, he said, were crystallized between 1913 and 1934.

"The Federal Reserve System was formed in 1913. Since then we have witnessed one amendment to the Federal Reserve Act after another making the power of the bankers more and more secure.

"It was left to Roosevelt and his New Deal in 1934 to hand over the last measly six per cent of ownership which we had in the Reserve System. Today the private banking interests own this institution lock, stock and barrel."

The Federal Reserve System, Father Coughlin asserted, did not provide the security that had been promised when it was established.

"Poverty still marched on. Hunger still marched on."

In 1935 and 1936, Father Coughlin said, he was challenged by millions of letters asking him to campaign for relief against the economic slavery that prevailed.

Answered Challenge

In the same two years, the National Union for Social Justice went into action, he said, and, in a period of four months, despite the hardships of winter, more than 1,600,000 members were enrolled in the cause and approximately 6,000,000 subject members.

Referring to the inaugural

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Onward to Victory!

DURING THE CONVENTION at Cleveland the National Union emerged from the immature age of a child and forthwith developed into a sturdy man. From its birth until last week it was necessary for me to care for nearly every want of the lusty child. Its life was regulated by home made laws. Its every activity, more or less, was dominated by a paternal founder who, oftentimes, was nonplussed.

Now the rule of man has given place to the rule of law as represented by the Constitution which was adopted by the delegates in convention.

Now the paternalism gives way to authorized regulation founded not upon whim but upon common consent of the members of the National Union.

While we are accustomed to employ the word "National" in describing our newly constituted organization, let us be frank in admitting that we are operative in only 29 states and vigorous in no more than 14!

It shall be our earnest effort, both as officers and members, to establish units in all the states and endeavor to invigorate them so that they will be efficient in their efforts.

To my mind, the outstanding achievements of the convention were (a) re-affirming our steadfast fidelity to our principles (b) refusing to wed the National Union to any political party (c) determining to keep professional politicians outside our ranks.

Business and not oratory characterized the three eventful days which were spent at Cleveland. It was business of a type which was focused upon saving America from the radicalism both of the right and of the left by bringing into democratic being an organization builded to last as long as does this Nation.

Those of us who were fortunate enough to be present at the various sessions participated in an event which may prove historic. Time alone will tell. Those who remained at home, together with the delegates, will write the real history of the National Union. It will be a history penned with deeds that are honourable and with the red ink of sacrifice expended to make America safe for Christianity and for government by constituted law.

Politicians of the professional type have failed us. Diplomats of the international brand have deceived us. They as well as the money changers must be driven from our nation. That is what we are attempting to do as we settle down to wage a democratic warfare against all those who are conspiring either to retain financial slavery or to replace it with the spiritual slavery of Communism.

As your duly elected president, I call upon you to refashion your lines, to redouble your efforts, to revive your waning spirits as slowly but certainly we march onward to victory.

Charles E. Coughlin

O'Brien Calls on Big Crowd to Back Lemke

CLEVELAND, Ohio.—(Staff writer)—Responding to Chairman McMahon's introduction of "an honest man, a man who was graduated by Harvard University, a practicing attorney and an active champion of labor, a man whom you will not be ashamed to have endorsed for the high office of the vice-presidency," Thomas Charles O'Brien, the Union Party's candidate, rose to thank the convention for his endorsation.

"May I for the first and last time in this campaign inject a personal note," he began, "and express to the delegates of the National Union for Social Justice my appreciation of the honor that has come to me through their action. I ask you in spirit of great humility to offer your prayers to the Almighty God that I may prove worthy of that honor."

Assuring the vast assemblage that Lemke is definitely committed to the 16 points of the National Union for Social Justice, Mr. O'Brien continued: "For the purpose of giving to the people of the United States an opportunity to register by ballot their acceptance or rejection of these 16 points as the means to social and economic freedom, Mr. Lemke has assumed the leadership of a third party."

Treason to Masses

Speaking in a firm, resonant voice that only occasionally trembled with the emotion that rose in him, O'Brien courageously charged the leaders of the two old parties with formulating platforms devoid of honesty or knowledge of the nation's needs.

"We find both platforms filled with hackneyed platitudes which the old-time political bosses still believe to be tempting bait for the vote of the average American citizen. They stand convicted to treason to the masses!"

Despite Chairman McMahon's plea that the huge audience refrain from applause while O'Brien was on the air, delegates repeatedly rose to cheer as he drove home his thrusts at Republican and Democrat alike.

Declaring that farmers of the nation, through the national secretary of the Farmers' Union, Edward J. Kennedy, of Illinois, were already pledged to the support of the Union Party, O'Brien charged that the voice of organized labor was strangely silent.

"Nevertheless," he continued, "as one who has carried a union card for 25 years, I firmly believe that my brothers of organized labor

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Big Sunday Throng Cheers Talk of 'Liberty Bill' Lemke

(*Special to* SOCIAL JUSTICE)

CLEVELAND, Ohio.—Representative William Lemke of North Dakota, Union Party candidate for president of the United States, called upon 42,000 delegates and members of the National Union for Social Justice, Sunday, to rally behind him and follow the trail he is blazing to economic liberty.

He was cheered wildly as he urged for the defeat of both major parties and reviewed the planks of his own platform.

Acknowledging the National Union endorsement of himself and his running mate, Thomas C. O'Brien, Massachusetts labor lawyer, Lemke began his address by saying:

"I accept this endorsement. I know it comes from your hearts."

The statement brought a rousing reception from his audience.

"I now wish to return this compliment by paying tribute to Father Coughlin for his courage in coming out for the American people in this crisis.

Lemke Confident

"We are going to win. The Union Party's bid for the presidency and the vice-presidency of the United States will not be a campaign of defeatism."

President Roosevelt he described as a "bewildered Kerensky who does not know where he is bound."

"Alf M. Landon," he said, "represents a dying shadow of a past civilization but he doesn't know it.

"We intend to defeat Roosevelt, and we will defeat him. As for Landon, we already have defeated him."

The North Dakota congressman declared that he was confident he would be elected to the White House this November.

"And the first thing I do will be to fire the 'brainless' trust and tell them to go home.

"Next I will throw out the bureaucrats who are leeching on the backs of our people.

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N.U.S.J. Convention Spurs 10,000 To New Zeal for Social Justice

Radio Pastor Stricken at Sunday Talk

CLEVELAND, Ohio.—(Staff correspondent) —Father Coughlin suffered a near-collapse seven minutes before he was scheduled to conclude his address to the National Union rally Sunday afternoon in Cleveland Stadium and had to be assisted from the speaker's stand.

He was taken immediately to his hotel and put to bed. Despite his insistence that he did not need a physician, friends summoned Dr. George P. O'Malley, who ordered that the priest remain in bed for a rest.

His illness was believed to have been brought on by an attack of nervous indigestion, coupled with heat prostration.

There was no top on the speakers' platform in the stadium and the sun had beaten mercilessly down on his head while he spoke.

He had also been suffering from a stomach disorder for several hours before he went to the stadium to address 42,000 convention delegates and members of the National Union gathered for the farewell rally.

Strength Overtaxed

Many noticed Father Coughlin's strength failing for several minutes.

Finally he told his audience:

"I am sorry to inform you that I have been ill since last night and cannot proceed any longer."

He reeled slightly as he stepped down from the raised speakers' rostrum and had to be helped off the platform.

In the automobile which carried him to the hotel he said to friends: "I felt it coming on. That heat was awful."

He refused assistance when he reached the hotel and walked without aid from the automobile.

Congressman Martin L. Sweeney of Ohio told newspaper reporters that Father Coughlin had first complained of feeling ill the night before, after he had gone to the Holy Rosary Church, Cleveland, to baptize the child of a friend.

Routine Too Heavy

"Father's schedule has been entirely too strenuous the last week,'" Sweeney said. "He has been eating irregularly and staying up until late hours in conferences with National Union officials."

The priest's sudden departure from the stadium was a sad farewell to the thousands of his followers who had gathered to hear his final address to the first national convention of the National Union.

WIELD HISTORIC GAVEL

Wide World Photo.

Convention sessions of the National Union for Social Justice in Cleveland were controlled by a gavel made from the hull of the frigate "Constitution." Congressman Martin L. Sweeney (left) of Ohio, a valiant battler in Congress for social justice, and temporary chairman of the convention, is here shown presenting the gavel to Father Coughlin. The gavel was the gift of Frank A. Masters of Malden, Mass.

Convention Highlights

Huge banners and placards were in evidence at the opening sessions. Kentucky floated the largest, a 12-foot sign that claimed Louisville's personal loyalty to Father Coughlin.

A colored delegate, George V. Abbott, of the 20th Ohio District, Cleveland, did not let crutches and an injured leg prevent him from attending the opening session. In cheering Congressman Sweeney he even managed to wave the crutch.

Every time the names of Hoover, Senator Carter Glass, and John J. O'Connor of New York were mentioned, delegates booed heartily. The mention of O'Connor's name, especially, proved aggravating. Delegates booed first, then stood to cheer the New York delegation as they paraded a banner denouncing their representative. Delegates booed him for two minutes. It looks like John will have his troubles in November.

When Senator Holt charged, in the opening address, that the **"Money Changers have not been driven from the temple"** there were catcalls and cries throughout the hall of **"Right!" "Give it to 'em, Senator,"** that rose in a mighty roar that left the youthful Senator waving ineffectually for silence for a minute or more.

Sunday's audience was remarkable for the large number of clergymen sprinkled throughout the vast stadium. Priests, ministers and rabbis were more numerous than on any other day of the convention, and all rose to cheer Father Coughlin, Lemke and O'Brien with all the enthusiasm that swayed other delegates at every session.

Even before his sudden collapse, it was apparent that Father Coughlin's voice was reduced to a husky ghost of its former resonance, and that the strain of the sessions had taken its toll. Radio listeners were quickly aware of the change.

Delegates from Massachusetts presented Father Coughlin with a gavel carved from the original timbers of the frigate "Constitution." The convention, he punned, would be loyal to the "hull Constitution."

John D. Scott, 1st Dist., Cincinnati, O., stout, gray-headed and enthusiastic, was self-appointed cheer-leader for the Ohio delegation. He waved a persuasive program with extended arms from Row 2.

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Parade Hour in Tribute to Fr. Coughlin

By Staff Correspondent of SOCIAL JUSTICE

CLEVELAND, Ohio. — Ten thousand delegates, representing six million members of the National Union for Social Justice, joyously acclaimed the leadership of Father Charles E. Coughlin as they unanimously re-elected him president in the first national convention in Cleveland, Saturday.

The demonstration electrified Cleveland's vast Public Auditorium for a solid hour and rocked that great hall with an intensity that hadn't been equalled in the lifetime of the convened delegates.

You had all the throbbing sensation of another great moment in history as you watched it go on and on and heard that roaring, unified voice, 10,000 strong, pouring up from the soul of working-class America.

Ten thousand valiant Americans, from every corner of the land, now personally know the leader whose radio voice has guided them for the last 10 years.

Renamed President

Standing on the stage, Father Coughlin, deeply moved, had the trace of a welling tear in his eye. Unable to make his voice heard through the pandemonium, the beloved priest could only wave grateful acknowledgement to the delegates as they swept from their places and thronged before the speakers' stand, delegation after delegation bearing high their banners.

Father Coughlin was nominated for re-election by Helen Elizabeth Martin of New York, president of the Federated Women's Clubs of America.

A great number of seconding speeches followed from state and district leaders of the National Union, as well as from guest speakers, representing farm and labor organizations.

Following his election as national president, Father Coughlin announced the names of the national board of trustees, as follows:

Father Coughlin, B. F. Stephenson, Detroit; Myles Hayes, Massachusetts; John G. Bramer, New York; Edward Quinn, Wisconsin; Mrs. Robert E. O'Brien, Birmingham, Mich.; Miss Marie W. Rhodes, Detroit; Miss Eugenia Burke, Royal Oak; Sylvester V. McMahon, Ohio; Fred Zimmerman, Ohio; John Sullivan, Minnesota; Chester Carpenter, Rhode Island; Miss Doro-

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FATHER COUGHLIN'S WEEKLY REVIEW

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Dr. Butler and the Money Racket!

THE cap and gown of intellectual achievement which the venerable President of Columbia University parades before the public is nationally known.

It were more in keeping with his office were his spindley legs exhibited in silken stockings and satin pants. More than that, his paunch should be partly enclosed by the English butler's waistcoat, because Dr. Butler has been busy serving the American public John Bull's roast beef and gold standardism, dressed with the sauce of pink internationalism.

The doctor now spreads the rumor that America must cancel a few more billion dollars of debts and participate in the next international war which is just around the corner.

He also goes on record as stating that unless this is done tragic results will follow because the money system, beloved by international bankers, is about to crash.

Everybody knows that Dr. Butler's favored money system is the last colonial attachment which we have to Great Britain. Everybody knows that the system which advocates private money creation and control was a complete failure as far back as 1913. Everybody knows how 95 per cent of our money comes into existence: It is manufactured from paper and ink by a group of private individuals who are nothing more than legalized counterfeiters. It is issued to the public through the back door of credit or loans. It is also issued to the government in the form of checks which, although they are rubber, refuse to bounce because the government has thus bargained with the bankers. In turn, the government extends billions of dollars of bonds to the money manufacturers. In turn, the money manufacturers, who in this country are known as the Federal Reserve Bankers, can issue 5, 10, 20 and 100-dollar bills against these bonds.

Nobody denies that. It is the real secret of money creation.

Today, the Federal Reserve Banks have upwards of $20-billion of these bonds in their vaults and are legally entitled to issue $20-billion of clean, fresh greenbacks which would cost them about 30 cents a thousand dollars for printing.

Thus, the bankers get their money for 30 cents a thousand dollars. You get your money by working for it at 50 cents an hour!

The United States Government bargains with the bankers to wink at their bounceable checks. It also bargains with them that unless on a certain date you, the taxpayer, restore upwards of $20-billion of hard-earned sweat-soiled bills, then your farm, your business or your home will belong to the money creators.

* * *

No wonder Uncle Sam has been called Uncle Shylock for having exacted his pound of flesh from every taxpayer in the nation! Contrary to the Constitution, which insists that Congress shall issue money tax-free for the benefit of all the people, our government permits a group of private individuals to issue it tax-burdened for the benefit of the privileged few.

At the present moment, those who work in the pantry of the English bankers, are afraid that the "gravy" will overrun the platter of their racket with the dire result that the privileged few will slip on the floor and break more than their ankles. Thus, the edict has gone forth for the Federal Reserve bankers to cut down on the credit now extended throughout the United States.

How are they going about this? Just a few weeks ago Governor Eccles of the Federal Reserve Bank issued the order that all member banks must increase their reserve requirements 50 per cent. To the ordinary man on the street, this was so much Greek. Translated into plain English it means that the member banks of the Federal Reserve must begin to call in their bogus credit. Loans which these banks extended to home owners, to shop keepers and to manufacturers are being withdrawn. In its monthly bulletin, the Federal Reserve Bank said that, "to avoid injurious expansion of credit," the board has ordered a 50 per cent increase in reserve requirements, thus removing an estimated $1,500,000,000 from the money market — which will amount to ten times that amount of credit.

Thus, old man deflation with his scythe marches on! The member banks will reach out and go into the grocery business, the meat business, the confectionery business and every manufacturing business in the nation by seizing the properties when payment can not be made.

Did you ever hear me talk about the concentration of wealth in the hands of a few? That is how it is accomplished. The process begins with the issuance of a rubber check which the government refuses to let bounce. It ends with the cancellation of credit and the confiscation of property by the rubber check issuers.

Did you ever hear me inveigh against private money creators? In their own words I have condemned them this morning.

It is against this credit creation, by which money comes into existence with a drop of ink and a piece of paper, and which the government bargains to have restored by hours of arduous toil and financial bondage that Pius XI complained when he said that credit was "controlled in the hands of a few so that no one dare breathe against their will."

Now you begin to see why Henry Ford made a slashing assault against private coiners of money when, on July 15th, he accused the international bankers of attempting to control all business and blamed them for the higher prices today.

The reporters asked him, "Is the government interferring with private business?"

Mr. Ford replied: "Yes. Particularly through the attempt of the international bankers to control all business."

* * *

The National Union for Social Justice never entertained any idea of nationalizing private banks or prohibiting private banks to loan real money.

However, it is opposed and does oppose, and will oppose, the entire control of credit together with the private issuance of money by the Federal Reserve Bankers, who are more responsible than any other combination of men for the so-called depression which we are experiencing.

Let It Be Remembered

WHETHER you know it or not, Alfred Landon is the Republican candidate for the presidency. He is an honest, upright gentleman, whom it is very likely the Democrats will smear before he is much older. The facts remain that three newspaper editors reached into the grab-bag of potentialities, pulled out a skeleton and built around him the substance of a diplomat.

The more prevelant fact remains that Senator Vandenberg of Michigan refused to have his name appear as a candidate for the presidency on the Republican ticket. Vandenberg is an erudite man. Vandenberg was and is the outstanding Republican Senator in Washington. Certainly the Senator from Michigan would never stoop to play the stooge for any political crown.

No insults are cast against Mr. Landon. Nevertheless, he who already has won for himself the title of "World's Worst Radio Orator" is nothing more than a set up for Mr. Roosevelt of whom there is no greater on the airways of the world.

Sometimes it appears that the Landon nomination means no more than a coalition arrived at by the bankers, who dominate both parties, for the purpose of assuring the re-election of Mr. Roosevelt who, by the way, has won for himself the title of the "Banker's Best Friend."

This title is well deserved when you consider that he permitted, through the agency of the Federal Reserve Bank, the private coiners of money to create $18-billion through the grace of a fountain pen and obligated the American tax payers to restore that amount plus the interest by billions of hours of arduous toil.

We See by the Papers

Dr. Harry Elmer Barnes in the New York World Telegram:

"I have always believed that if nothing else, he (Father Coughlin) has rendered a good service in making thousands conscious of the fact that finance capitalism is the core of our economic chaos today. This he has done more effectively than any other orator in American history, not excepting William Jennings Bryan . . .

"Moreover, the platform of Father Coughlin's National Union for Social Justice is, in formal phraseology and political rhetoric at least, far out to the Left of the New Deal. Few progressives can find a great deal of fault with the ostensible program of the Union. The main criticism directed against it has been that it does not mean what it says —that it is merely sucker bait for the gullible and the unfortunate. . ."

"Light Horse Harry"

From Newsdom:

Light Horse Harry L. Hopkins, white hope of the new era, leaves no stone unturned as he publicizes the construction of his magnificent roads to nowhere. Under his magnanimous eyes a propaganda machine has been set up which dwarfs the bureaucratic and despotic mouthpieces of those other tyrants of the new era, to wit, Hitler, Mussolini and Stalin.

Hopkins has not even overlooked the lowly lantern slide in his eugenic desire to breed bigger and better loafers within our boundaries. His staff of propagandists has focused its efforts on every conceivable form of publicity in its attempts to enlist the support of the country in the greatest swindle of modern America.

Unfortunately for the star gazing Mr. Hopkins the newspapers of the country will not be duped by the Utopian prattle of milk and honey for all. We are tired of being milked to provide the honey for a coterie of ne'er-do-well and parasitic politicians whose only mission in life is to fatten themselves.

Always Belittlin'

With the flippant phrase, "Salvation will not come from the Bible Belt," the Nation dismisses as impotent the several millions who are members of the Share-the-Wealth movement, the Townsend clubs and the National Union for Social Justice.

Doubts Sincerity

From Brockton (Mass.,) Union:

It is beginning to appear that many of the National Union for Social Justice members are real politicians and are members, not because they wish to support Father Charles E. Coughlin and his 16 points, but to gain their own ends.

Outside of the NUSJ organization, we feel, are a greater percentage of real believers in Father Coughlin's doctrine than are within his organization . . . .

No one can doubt the sincerity of Rev. Fr. Charles E. Coughlin, whose courage and convictions have helped to educate and awaken the people of this nation to the fact that politics are not all they seem.

But we have the right and we do doubt the sincerity of would-be politicians, who, under the guise of supporting Father Coughlin, are seeking the endorsement and votes of the people who sincerely believe in Father Coughlin.

Shall America Survive?

By the Farm Editor

What would you think of a manufacturer, let us say Henry Ford, who produced a million cars in 1936, or in any other year, and then looked into the daily paper to see what he could get for a car—to find out just what the public would offer for an eight-cylinder high-speed, high-powered vehicle of transportation capable of serving any reasonable demand on the part of any potential owner in the country?

If you have an imagination try to conceive of that manufacturer turning on the radio to find out what his cars were worth and try to conceive of him for 15 years producing motor cars below the cost of production and continuing to manufacture for the 16th year.

Consider the Farmer

Now think of the American farmer cultivating practically a billion acres of land, producing the finest and most varied food supply of any nation in the world, answering every reasonable demand of any human being for food and for much of the clothing used in the country, and then opening the pages of the daily paper to see what he gets for his food, for his crop and for his product.

Consider that farmer producing at less than the cost of production for the last 15 years and then consider his state of mind as he faces 1936—the 16th year of agricultural enslavery.

The parallel almost stops here.

The world struggled along for thousands of years without a single motor car and erected a civilization which is still worth studying; but, for the same thousands of years, the world and all its civilizations have been dependent upon agriculture. So dependent upon agriculture has it been that in past ages the great majority of the population had to cultivate the fields; and that is what the meaning of the word "agriculture" is.

Civilization at Stake

But because men love the soil they are tied to it, as they continue to live on the soil and from the soil. Yet there is not a civilization that survived without settling its agrarian problem. All that failed to solve the problem ceased to exist.

Nor can America survive unless it settles its agrarian problem. If this be true, it is the duty of sound government to stop its nonsensical efforts to approach the problem as one of surplus and to commence to study seriously the real problem which is simply this:

If our civilization endures it is because, in part, we consider first things first and give to the American farmer his due, namely **the cost of production plus a fair and reasonable profit.**

For the man who doubts this, for the man who, believes that the farm problem is simply a political issue, let him glance at the history of other modern nations.

England refinanced the farms of Ireland under the Windham Act in 1903. Yet England was the ruling nation and Ireland a subject nation. Can America do less for her own?

Can America Do Less?

Italy stopped the great emigration to America by refinancing the farms of Southern Italy. Can America do less than refinance her own farms?

One of Bismarck's first acts was the closing of Germany's ports to agricultural imports. Can America do less for her farmers?

Denmark is great in the dairy industry today. Denmark refinanced her farms and built the co-operative. Can America do less for her farmers?

Yet today the farmer labors endless hours; he prepares the soil and plants the seed; God still gives the increase. **Then the farmer picks up the daily paper or turns on his radio to see what he shall receive for his product!**

Were the manufacturer to do likewise there would not be a puff of smoke from an industrial chimney in all America.

Milk Farmer Gets 3c, Harlem Must Pay 16c; Dealers Ask 1c Raise

The squeeze play, long a favorite of the milk trust octopus, is still proving effective, representatives of dairy farmers and city consumers testified at public hearings before the New York State Milk Control Board at Albany.

Drouth-stricken farmers from the dairy lands of upstate New York predicted that their receipts of 3 cents a quart would soon plunge them into complete ruin. Representatives of the International Workers Order in New York City and the "Harlem All-People's Party" warned that an increase of 1 cent a quart in retail prices—which now hover around 13 to 16 cents a quart—would mean that thousands of children from the slums would be forced to do without milk.

Milk Yields Profit

Representatives of the milk trust seek the retail price rise, but producers would get only a third of the increase, it is estimated. In 1935, Borden's incorporated, squeezed $4,842,349 in profits out of the milk industry and paid a total of $7,034,726 in dividends. The National Dairy corporation, of which Sheffields of New York is a large subsidiary, reported $9,338,205 profits for the same year.

Stanley Piseck, representing 45,000 dairy farmers in the Central New York Producers Federation, warned that "violence more brutal than we have ever seen" is in store unless the price paid producers is raised immediately. He demanded abolition of the classification system, under which the milk trust has usually been able to keep the farmers in line, and a raise in the price paid by the dealers to 6 cents a quart. Willard Kinney of the Onondaga County Grange warned that thousands of farmers will have to quit dairying unless their income is lifted.

Speaking for consumers, Al L. Harris of the International Workers Order predicted that a 1 cent increase in the retail price "might mean an increase in infant deaths among poor families."

Helen Hoffman of the "All-People's Party" declared that two-thirds of the residents of the city's negro district are jobless, and revealed that thousands of negro mothers are feeding their hungry children a concoction of milk and water.

Both producers and consumers assailed the high "dealers' spread," which made possible the trust's high profits, and demanded that lower retail prices and higher payments to the producers come from the distributors.

Secretary Wallace Should Resign

An Editorial from American Agriculturist

PERSONALLY Secretary Henry Wallace of the United States Department of Agriculture is a fine, sincere person. Officially he and his policies have so damaged his own department and the whole cause of agriculture that it will take a generation to recover from his recovery policies.

Of all the people in America, farmers are the least radical, the least given to trying out impossible schemes. How unfortunate it is, therefore, that of all the departments of government, agriculture should be the one chosen for the most radical experiment in the history of American government! It is time that the people of America, particularly farm people, review impartially the case against Wallace and the result to agriculture and the country of his disastrous policies.

Bad Advisers

In the first place, Secretary Wallace took on some leading advisers, like Rexford Tugwell, who are short on agricultural experience and training but long on new theories of government. They feel our American form of government has failed, that we should try European socialism. In fact, if some of these gentlemen were to have their way, nearly everything that we have which is old and tried would go to the ashcan.

No man can place a value on what the Department of Agriculture has meant to farmers in past years. Its value has depended chiefly upon the untiring quiet work of hundreds of research scientists who have dug out facts, which in turn have been carried to the farms of America by college extension forces. But now much of this work is being side-tracked and permanently crippled in order to carry on new and doubtful enterprises. **Much of the publicity in news releases sent out by the Department of Agriculture is one-sided propaganda to prove that its new activities are always right.**

One wonders as he reads these if department research men are maintaining the purely scientific attitude of searching for the truth and letting the chips fall where they may. It is a fact, also, in the South and West (but not in the Northeast), that Farm Bureau men and other extension workers have been so busy in many cases carrying out Triple A schemes that the real work for which farm bureaus were organized has been often neglected.

The AAA Failure

The third point against Secretary Wallace is his whole impossible scheme of regimentation and of **making things scarce.** So impossible was much of the AAA that only time was needed to let it fall by its own weight. The Supreme Court decision only hurried its downfall. But what a costly experience the Triple A was! What it cost farming in loss of world markets alone is beyond measure. And when it was dead Secretary Wallace, more than any other New Deal official, was bitterly critical of the Supreme Court and of the United States constitution.

The Secretary has just written a book, the title of which is "Whose Constitution?" Whatever the answer to that question may be, the United States constitution certainly does not belong to the Secretary of Agriculture; nor can it nor should it be changed because it did not support one of the most costly experiments in the history of government, an experiment which, had it succeeded, would have regimented every farmer of America under the complete centralized control of a government bureau.

Act Needs Changes

Not content with the decision of the Supreme Court, Secretary Wallace and his associates came forth for and caused to be passed a substitute for AAA known as the Conservation Act. This act has many good principles which might well be made a part of a permanent program. In fairness it should be said that Secretary Wallace has been open-minded in listening to the wishes of local farmers as to how this act should be administered in the different localities. The Northeast has been particularly fortunate in the fine personnel chosen to administer the new AAA in this section. Many of these men are practical farmers. As a result, in many ways, a splendid job has been done so far. **But the Conservation Act is wrong in two great fundamentals,** and these must positively be changed if the best features of this new law are to be preserved.

First, it gives individual farmers subsidies for doing something which good farmers would do anyway and which thousands of farmers already have done. In any permanent program no subsidy should be granted unless it is very plain that such a policy will result in public good. It may be very well to pay a farmer for fencing his cattle out of a woodlot which will preserve those woods for the common good and for posterity. But it is certainly very wrong to pay a farmer for taking a good acre of ground out of cultivation, and this is the second point where the Conservation Act must be modified. Like the first AAA, it **would make things scarce.** As proof of how wrong this is we cite the present drought. How is the producer going to feel when he gets a few dollars for **not planting** that extra acre of potatoes for which, if he had followed his own judgment, he might have received much more? **No man or set of men is smart enough to control crops until they can also control the weather!**

What are you dairymen going to think about this idea of making things scarce which reduces the number of acres planted to grain when feed prices are going higher and higher? What do you dairymen think, also, of this policy of returning 30 million acres to grass and pasture, thereby increasing the livestock with which you will have to compete?

The truth is that America and agriculture are too big for one man to regulate. When he tries it the whole natural scheme of things is upset, resulting in loss and injury for everybody. There are few men in history who have had more leeway or more power in putting their ideas into practice than has Secretary Wallace. Those ideas, no matter how sincerely conceived, have failed, thereby causing millions to suffer. It is time, therefore, for farmers and consumers to demand a new Secretary of Agriculture who will return his department to its normal and helpful functions.

Hitler's Persecution of Clergy First Step to Seize Churches

By the Foreign Editor

BERLIN, Germany.—The treacherous attack of Adolph Hitler against the Catholic clergy under the transparent guise of "reform" was foretold by the English-speaking press many months ago. They warned the world to be prepared for a series of wholesale "frame-ups" directed specifically against Catholic monastic and convent communities by Hitler's tools.

Hitler spared no pains to secure trumped-up evidence. For example, a monk would be summoned to give the last rites to a dying person. When he would arrive at the designated address he would be ushered into the alleged sick room. Then an abandoned woman would rush into his arms to the accompaniment of flashlight puffs of photographers to record the damning evidence. Appeals to police—under Hitler—or other officials would be scorned.

The real purpose, of course, is not reform. Hitler's main objective is to force the Catholic Church in particular, and the Protestant faiths later on, into political exile under treason so that the government may confiscate religious properties.

Suspect Plot to Frame Evidence

Fearing the reaction of unpopularity, Hitler hesitates to boldly seize the ecclesiastical wealth of Germany. Instead, he begins an insidious persecution, under the glaring spotlight of organized publicity, endeavoring to discredit the clergy, thus preparing the groundwork for ultimate confiscation.

In the same way the regime seized trade union treasury funds and property and used them to further its own ends and to preserve the totalitarian state—possibly for another war. The Catholic hierarchy dares to tell Hitler that he has no right to terrorize, smash and disband trade unions, jail and kill trade union leaders, and murder by wholesale purges even members of his own party who question his mad rule.

Discloses Hitler Labor Record

The true story of Hitler's labor record seldom appears in the press of the world due to the rigid censorship imposed by the dictatorship.

J. C. Little, president of the Amalgamated Engineering Union, in a recent interview with the New York Times, stated that German labor had been reduced to poverty and the workers were beginning to rebel.

"In the German textile industry, workers who were engaged 32 hours a week in December now are reduced to eight hours a week. Automobile manufacturing, apart from army needs and requirements, is in a shocking state due to the lack of raw materials and continual decreasing purchasing power.

"Wages throughout German industry have been reduced 30 per cent, and those at work have to pay a tax on their earnings to maintain the unemployed; thus taxes and short-time working have reduced the income of some to just a little below that received by the unemployed.

"Protests against lowering standards are now being made by workers. Revolt has spread even to the unemployed, who are now actually refusing to work for low wages. Authorities are becoming so alarmed that they do not even dare to stop unemployed benefits for those refusing to work.

"Nazi candidates are being rejected in workshop elections and the workers even have dared to challenge the government with publishing false election percentages. In Dresden, for example, the halt, the lame, the blind and even the dead were included in the figures to boost Hitler."

Mr. Little read excerpts from certain documents which, he said, were issued secretly to German police to deal with the growing anti-Hitler organization of workers. He added that at one place alone 1,000 men were removed from workshops on the suspicion of being involved in trade union activity.

Protestant Clergy Join in Protest

Forty-eight Jewish and Protestant clergy united recently in a statement protesting the Nazi trials that were a mockery to justice.

The statement was made public by the Rev. Dr. E. R. Clinchy, a Presbyterian, who is director of the National Conference of Jews and Christians. Dr. Clinchy declared that the protest was not an act of the conference, but represented the individual expression of those who signed.

The statement follows:

"We, the undersigned, lodge a solemn protest against the almost unique brutality and unfairness of the most recent attack launched by the government of Germany, charging Catholic clergy with gross immorality. 'He who steals my purse steals trash'—and the religious orders and numerous individuals were robbed of their funds during the course of the now well-known trials for violation of the foreign exchange laws under which confiscatory fines and long prison sentences were imposed.

"After this effort failed to accomplish the desire of the Nazi government, widespread efforts were made to pin the label of 'traitor' on all priests who opposed Nazi teaching at any point. Now it is the good name of the Catholic priesthood which is to be defamed, in the hope that so the ultimate suppression of all universal Jewish and Christian beliefs by the totalitarian state can be most speedily effected.

Search Carefully for Faked Evidence

"The reported trial of 276 Franciscans in Cologne for alleged immoral practices is not the first of its kind. Effort by the Propaganda Office to gather evidence likely to support such charges have been in progress for nearly a year. Months ago, sections of the English press carried authenticated stories to the effect that priests had been "framed" and photographs faked. The archives of diocesan authorities and of religious communities have been ransacked for possible records of offenses by individuals against the vows of poverty, chastity and obedience.

"Such defections—rare, but occasionally real—are always carefully investigated by the ecclesiastical powers and the evidence is carefully filled. This

(Continued on Page 12)

Gen. Chiang May Be China's President

NANKING, China. — When China accepts the new constitution that has already been drafted, it is expected that Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Check will be tendered the presidency. There is, however, a strong possibility that he will refuse this honor and continue to rule as the power behind the throne. Ever since the National government was organized in 1927, Gen. Chiang has remained in the background. Judging from his past action, he does not want to remain at the capital to perform the routine duties of such a dignitary. He has been most active in the suppression of the communists first at Yangste, and later at Szechuen. Only last week, he flew to Canton to direct the fighting and subduing of the rebellious Kwangsi province that threatened to set up a separate government at Canton.

Host to World Athletes

—Acme Newsphoto.

Watched by 100,000 cheering spectators, hundreds of athletes from every corner of the world marched into the Berlin stadium for the opening of the 1936 Olympic games. All factions in Germany called a truce for the duration of the games, while the nation of Bismarck and Hitler turned to the role of host to the world's sport enthusiasts.

Olympic Whitewash Hides Real Germany

(Special to SOCIAL JUSTICE*)*

BERLIN, Germany.—The Olympic games were used to put a thick coat of whitewash over the severities of the Nazi regime. Berlin was literally swathed in flags. The display was particularly noticeable in such districts as Newkoln and Wedding, formerly strongholds of the socialists and communists. In Moabit, also, the scene of historical barricade fighting, the Nazi flags were everywhere. No matter where the eye turned, there waved a mass of swastika flags. If ever there was a declaration of unanimity in a great center of population, it is to be met with here in Berlin.

But behind the waving Nazi emblems, there is the organized power of the police, the Nazi defense corps and the army.

The Olympic games are described here as "Adolf Hitler's gift to the world." Really they are the world's gift to Adolf Hitler's sorely-beset government.

For, despite surface appearances, life in Germany is very hard for millions. Foodstuffs, and particularly fats, are high; wages are low. Rearmament has given work to multitudes, but another year will see the completion of the rearmament program. How then will the armament workers live? Many people are asking that question anxiously.

"This is not Berlin that you see," one observer confided. "This is whitewash. Underneath is another Berlin made up of people who are far from satisfied with the National Socialist regime."

THE WEEK IN THE WORLD

Great Britain

LONDON, England. — Figures recently released by the Ministry of Labor indicate that unemployment is steadily diminishing throughout Great Britain. It is highly signicant that little is now heard of unemployment throughout Europe. The reason is that industrial plants are being converted into armament factories. Raw materials essential for war are being gathered and stored. Naturally, this mad wave of preparedness is "stimulating recovery" while British industry rather feverishly undertakes to bring British military power back to parity. From the manufacturing viewpoint, Europe is largely on a war basis now. In case of war, existing stocks of most raw materials would vanish very quickly. The extensive armament program is already eating into them.

The manufacturing of raw materials into armaments calls for labor. That is why John D. Rockefeller, Jr., on his return from Europe stated that he had never seen such prosperity since the war.

Greece

ATHENS, Greece—The strong-man of Greece, John Metaxas, has set up a dictatorship to forestall a communistic plot to overthrow his government. By a series of martial decrees, he dissolved the chamber of deputies and by proclamation promised enforcement of an eight-hour day, a minimum wage, and institution of a social insurance system. He also assumed the four cabinet posts of army, navy, air and foreign affairs. Metaxas, earned the title of strong man following the death of the late Premier Venizelos. In his letter to King George, he requested the widest possible powers in view of the fact he had indisputable evidence of a communist revolt designed to upset the existing social order. Government warships aided in ferreting out communist leaders around the seaport of Salonika and standing by for any possible outbreak. A rigid newspaper censorship was also imposed.

Spain

MADRID, Spain.—Who is financing the Spanish revolution? There are several sources. One is Juan March, often referred to as "The Rockefeller of Spain," who is credited with being one of the world's richest men. His secretary was arrested almost immediately following the uprising, but March escaped. He has holdings in most of the monopolies of the country, in the banks, the utilities as well as other "key" corporations. He has had several close calls since the dictatorship of Primo de Rivera, but in each instance he has been able to obtain freedom either by being exonerated or escape.

Another source is the French liberals. Several consignments of gold have arrived in Paris and it is openly conceded to have been for munition purchases, by the present regime set on the establishment of communism.

A third source is the Soviet government. According to the French newspaper, Le Matin, Moscow is selling precious stones and platinum to obtain foreign currencies with which to support the leftist government in Spain. The Profinterin, the Red Internationale of the trade unions, has set the quota at about $66-million. The funds were to be utilized in assisting the Spanish government by aiding the Red Legion of Spain. Director Kroughlikoff of the Moscow State Bank refused to turn over a sum of foreign money held by the bank. The bank then cabled their representatives in Paris, London, and Brussels to send funds to the Paris branch. As a result some $3-million was sent directly to President Manuel Azana at Madrid to defend that key capital for the preservation of communism.

Trotzky

OSLO, Norway. — Leon Trotzky, the Russian bolshevist exile, has been accused of international conspiracy by the police of Norway where he had been permitted to stay on the express condition that he would refrain from all such activities. Police traced his long distance phone calls to Paris during recent widespread French strikes. In an article in a recent American magazine, he openly admitted that the well-timed strikes throughout France were but a "dress-rehearsal for a general revolution.

A Woman Leads Armies of Red Spain

By the Woman's Editor

Civil war in Spain means not only fighting one's friends and neighbors, but quite possibly being compelled to war against their wives and sisters. Consistent with the usual Red tactics, women are marching side by side with the men, to fight the rebels in the mountains near Madrid. Women patrol the streets of Madrid and other "loyalist" cities, armed with rifles, which they refuse to lay down even while eating and drinking.

These women are far more fierce and deadly than the men. Their cry is to take no prisoners, but kill all who oppose them and often they do not take time to find out if the suspect is friend or foe, but shoot indiscriminately. Frequently the men are horrified at the atrocities perpetrated by the women, in which activities they are urged to join.

The old saying, "The female of the species is deadlier than the male" seems to be justified by the actions of these Spanish women. Their aim is more precise than their male companions and they are completely reckless in exposing themselves to gunfire in order to exterminate their foes. They seem to be possessed with a lust for blood.

Woman Leads Spain

Dressed in beach pajamas, housewives' aprons, or anything else that serves to cover them, these modern Amazons are inspired by the example of a woman who is said to be the backbone and the brains of the Leftist government. Born of parents in modest circumstances, who lacked the means to fulfill her desire to be a teacher, she eked out her education with a rather thorough course in Marx, Engels and Lenin. Her real name is Dolores Ibarreri, but she is better known as "La Passionaria" (Passion Flower).

Possessing brains as well as beauty, "La Passionaria," though no longer young, is looked up to by many of the laboring class as their woman Messiah. She has spent many a term in prison under the Primo de Rivera dictatorship for her radicalism, and does not hesitate to shoulder a gun nor to use it.

Tool of Soviet

When her home was destroyed, following the Socialist revolt in 1934, she and her husband, the communist mayor of Somorrostro, fled to Russia where she was appointed to the executive committee of the Third Internationale, and presided at one of their meetings.

Although not officially Minister of War, Dolores has taken upon herself the duties of that post and is working long hours every day, shipping out food and munitions to the Red troops of the government and organizing bands of women fighters.

She is reported to be concentrating on the task of "saving the republic from Fascism," but quite possibly her real goal is the achievement of the first woman dictatorship of modern times.

Spanish Women Deadlier Than Male

—*Acme Newsphoto.*

With a fiery frenzy outstripping the ardor of their brothers in arms, Spain's women enlisted in the ranks of the red armies are reckless in the perpetration of atrocities from which their brothers still shrink. A woman soldier, wounded in the battle of Guadarrama pass, north of Madrid, is here shown being led to a hospital.

Careers of Women

No. 2: Politics

Should you be thinking of pursuing a career in politics, the first thing to do is to make sure of your citizenship, if there is any room for doubt on that score. It is a good plan to study the citizenship laws, anyway, and to get a working knowledge of their application.

Next, join the political party of your choice and become an active member. Analyze your personality, segregating your outstanding traits, and with these in mind, determine the line of activity where you can be of most use. Then concentrate on the committee governing that particular part of the work and try to be useful to them. Eventually you may be put on the committee yourself, and in any case sooner or later you are bound to attract the notice of the party leaders.

Take Active Part

Another method of approach is to join a women's club that is active in politics and by interviewing candidates for offices with appointive powers, ascertain the extent to which they are willing to go in appointing qualified women to the places he is empowered to fill. As a member of a club, your questioning will carry more weight and you will be given more consideration than as an individual.

Study current legislation, particularly that which affects the security and welfare of women and children. Be prepared to defend logically and coherently any measure which you are convinced is favorable and wise. Train yourself to anticipate the arguments of the opposition and so confuse them by "stealing their thunder." Pick out the weak points in their line of reasoning and train your artillery on them.

Write letters to your Senator and Congressmen. as well as your state representatives, and whenever possible make yourself known to them, even at the risk of earning the epithet "pest." Many a man has been appointed to office simply to get rid of him, and if we must compete with men, we need to use their weapons.

Learn to Speak

Unless you are especially gifted or experienced, a course in public speaking is almost a necessity in preparing for a political career. Such courses are included in the curricula of all colleges and universities, and in the extension departments of the larger institutions. You may even find a class in the evening sessions of your own community high schools that will give you the necessary opportunity to air your views in public.

If you are not courageous and stout-hearted, choose another career than a political one, for you will receive many a rebuff and plenty of ridicule, perhaps from your own male relatives and friends as well as strangers. It takes a serene singleness of purpose and a capacity to thrive on adversity to equip a woman for carving her niche in the political world. It also takes perseverance and determination to win against the heavy odds which our menfolk still lay in our path to women suffrage.

Women Readers Speak

To the Editor:

In the August 10 issue of SOCIAL JUSTICE I read the letter from Quebec. I would ignore the letter as coming from the pen of a narrow-minded male egotist, but for the fact that it was set up in bold type, which would indicate that the editor shared the same opinion as the writer from Quebec.

Perhaps the gentleman from Montreal and also the editor of SOCIAL JUSTICE entertain the same fears and doubts as Cato, the Censor, expressed in support of the Oppian Law in 215 B.C., **"Suffer them (the women) once to arrive at an equality with you, and they will from that moment become your superiors."**

Thank God that it is the twentieth century and not 215 B. C. whether the editor and the gentleman from Quebec like it or not.

—A Woman Reader.

Editor's Note: If the opinion expressed by the gentleman from Quebec were shared by the editor of SOCIAL JUSTICE, no woman's page would have found a place in this newspaper. The letter was published to evoke comment from our women readers, but has elicited a few remarks from the male ranks as well.

To the Editor:

The following item appeared in the Erie Daily Times July 24:

> "Close to 200 women, employed on the Erie WPA sewing project, have been registered in the court house as Democrats since Democratic officials spread the word that such enrollments would be advisable."

These 200 women on the WPA sewing project were also warned against being present at the National Union for Social Justice picnic on July 26 and advised that if anyone of them were seen there they would immediately be discharged from their work.

I ask you to make these conditions known to the public, as our local papers are controlled by the ones who are opposed to the National Union.

—Mrs. L. D.

Erie, Pa.

WOMEN OF OTHER LANDS

MEXICO

To provide a new environment and atmosphere for young girls who have graduated from finishing schools and high schools, but who are not inclined to continue their education in the regulation colleges and universities of their own country, a new school for women is to be established in Mexico City. The founder, Dr. Adrienne C. Gobert, is a member of the faculty of Sarah Lawrence College. The new institution is intended primarily for American girls and is designed to give them an exciting and wide field for their transition from girlhood to womanhood. We are constrained to wonder to what extent these girls will "benefit" from their exposure to the communistic teachings and atheistic ideals of the Mexican government.

* * *

RUSSIA

Russian women have started on a clean-up campaign of their own, beginning with toothbrushing and washing before meals, and extending to a general scouring and beautifying of factory buildings as well as living quarters. Their whole horizon is widening and women are encouraged to compete with men in every form of endeavor. The official newspaper of the communist party, Pravda, boasts that "the politically backward housewife of yesterday now ascends the national platform of the Kremlin as an active fighter, and declares that henceforth she feels herself master of the whole country."

* * *

ENGLAND

Not until 1920 were degrees conferred upon women at Oxford and to this day Cambridge has consistently refused to make this concession to women, although they are permitted to study there. Englishmen are notoriously jealous of their authority and have always detested what they called "strong-minded women," which no doubt has some bearing on their determination to keep women out of the universities.

* * *

INDIA

Girl Guides in India (corresponding to the Girl Scout movement in America) are being used to break down caste barriers. Composed, as it is, of a combination of numerous peoples, with different languages, customs and religions, it has been difficult for India to become a united nation. However, by working with the young girls in the Girl Guides organization, as well as with lads in the Boy Scouts, caste and religious differences are being merged and a mutual understanding brought about.

Senator Holt's Keynote Speech

The keynote address, by Senator Rush D. Holt of West Virginia, acclaimed the 16 principles of the National Union as Christ's own program of social justice.

"With so many countries destroying the liberty of their citizenry, we must be ever zealous to see that no force prevail that will repudiate the right of any individual to worship God as his own conscience dictates.

"No person should be so blind in his partisanship that he refuses to recognize right when advocated by the opposition. No person should be so blind in his partisanship that he refuses to recognize a wrong in his own party.

"Members of all parties should be intelligent enough in their beliefs to accept good and condemn wrong. To follow without thought is to subscribe to the theory of dictatorship."

Delegates cheered wildly as Holt defended the sixth plank of the Nation Union program—abolition of the Federal Reserve Banking System and the establishment of a government-owned central bank.

Speaker Assails Federal Reserve

"The Federal Reserve Bank," Holt charged, "has become the greatest foe of the farmer and the laborer when it should have operated as the greatest protection for both.

"It would be better to do away with it, go back to old conditions, and take our chances with individual financiers than to allow the system to remain in the control of Wall Street money trusters."

As one man, the 10,000 delegates rose from their seats and cheered as Holt asserted:

"The money changers have not been driven from the temple!"

Revealing statistics to prove that one wealthy person makes an enormous profit while 400 others face starvation, the senator said:

"With such an improper distribution of wealth, we cannot have a just, living annual wage.

"One cannot subscribe to people being naked in a land that produces so much cotton that it is plowed under.

"One cannot subscribe to people being hungry in a land that prohibits the production of corn, wheat and other foodstuffs.

"One cannot subscribe to a system that provides thousands with the bare necessities of life while a favored few reap untold profits."

He referred to the "terrible conditions that one finds among the tenant farmers of the south, where those who labor day in and day out finish the year without profit, if they are lucky, but most likely in debt."

Pleads for Living Annual Wage

The senator then proceeded to the "sweat shop" wages that are paid in industrial sectors, insisting that such a condition, if continued, would hasten us farther along the road to complete chaos and eventual fascism.

"Increased wages to those employed means prosperity to those who employ. The American farmer and the American laborer spend money when they receive it. **They do not invest it in tax-exempt bonds.** A continuance of starvation wages in this country means dissatisfied and poor employes. We should all work toward a higher wage standard in this country."

"Huge monopolies of gas and power have reaped untold profits at our expense," he continued. "Not only have they taken their toll from those who consume or invest, but these same interests have invaded our elections in order to control and administer the laws regulating utilities."

Referring to the passage of the Wheeler-Rayburn Holding Company Bill as "a great step forward," Holt added: "Your leader, Father Coughlin, took a very active interest in the passage of this bill. To his great radio audience he appealed with much effect to influence its enactment."

Predicts Friends For Farm Bill

Proceeding to the eighth principle of social justice—aimed against price-fixing, Senator Holt maintained that the wage earner "does not profit by increases in pay when, on the same day, the price of food and clothing advance."

He assailed the paltry wages paid to relief workers, "while the bankers were collecting their full profits from the bonds issue."

The youthful solon dealt at some length with principles 9 and 10—providing for farm profits and labor organization.

A storm of applause broke from the huge audience as, in discussing the farm problem, he made mention to the Frazier-Lemke bill.

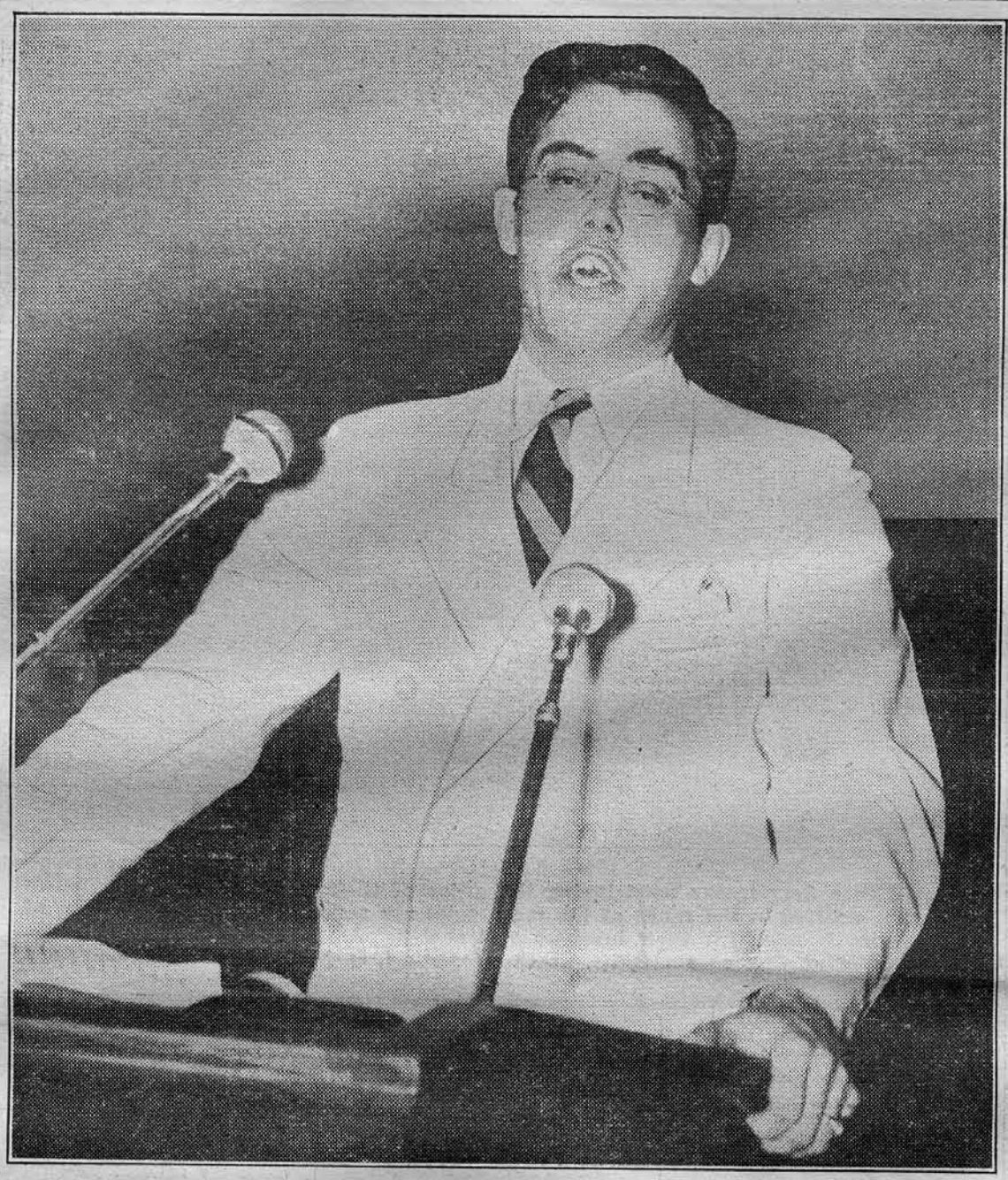
"It is my prediction," he said, "that more members of Congress will be for the Frazier-Lemke bill in the next session than in the last."

He charged farmers among his audience to be wary of political promises of both major parties.

"The farmers of America," Holt declared, "have always been loved by all politicians before the elec-

(Continued on page 12)

KEYNOTER IN ACTION



—Dan Snow, staff photographer.

Senator Rush D. Holt of West Virginia, the "baby" of the Senate, who is nevertheless a veteran battler for social justice, is here shown in action delivering the "keynote" speech at the National Union's Cleveland convention.

Convention Keynoter Is Battling Youngster

Rush Holt never broke a promise or sold out a friend.

The amiable young senator from mountainous West Virginia furthermore never evaded an issue. And that, perhaps, is why political enemies are attacking him so viciously at the present time.

He had the courage to fight against a bill, classified as legislation in the interests of labor, and filibuster that bill into defeat on the floor of the United States senate.

Rush Holt staked his political career on his contention that the Guffey Coal bill was detrimental to the very forces which its supporters had claimed it would rehabilitate.

And whether or not you can agree with his stand on this piece of legislation, you have to admire the utter sincerity of the convictions that prompted him to oppose it.

Rush Holt is not a run-of-the-mine politician. He proved that to two SOCIAL JUSTICE reporters who dropped in on him for an interview the night before he delivered the keynote address before the convention of the National Union for Social Justice.

"These people who are trying to discredit me," Holt said, "can't prove one solitary instance in which I've deserted the cause of labor."

His black eyes flashed behind the thick lenses of his glasses.

"I supported the original Guffey-Snyder bill because I believed it was beneficial to labor. It provided for increased wages, better working conditions. The administration stripped both of these features out of the Guffey-Vinson bill, which provided only for price-fixing."

The 31-year-old senator—youngest ever to be admitted to the august upper chamber of our government—is an avowed opponent of price-fixing.

The price-fixing provision of the Guffey bill was dangerous, he said, because it was predicated on the assumption that wealthy mine owners would pass on to mine labor, in the form of high wages, the profits from higher fuel prices.

"Anybody with the sense that God gave him knows that mine operators aren't going to do that," he pointed out. "Every precedent shows that the very opposite has happened."

Assails John L. Lewis

"American labor," the senator said, "cannot afford price-fixing at the present low wage scale. It's a very serious thing when you consider that a price-fixing policy wouldn't be confined to the mining industry alone but would likely be passed on to the furniture, textile and food industries. People may be able to do without textiles and furniture, even fuel, but they can't do without food.

"And that's the very situation we would have to face if mine owners ever succeeded in establishing a system of fixing prices."

John L. Lewis, the young senator asserts, isn't truly interested in the cause of labor.

"He's out after bigger things. He wants to be president in 1940."

Lewis, together with Van Bittner, another labor organizer, are the principal actors in the current propaganda campaign against the record of Rush Holt.

"Van Bittner 'sold out' to the financial interests of West Virginia long ago, and yet he has the effrontery to pose as a friend of labor. He's mainly responsible for the present system of paying miners in scrip money. We wanted to abolish that several years ago but Van Bittner made a log-rolling deal with the financial crowd and succeeded in blocking us."

Miners Lack Vote

Rush Holt isn't opposed to the industrial unionism of mining or any other industry. But he is opposed to the Lewis-Bittner system of industrial unionism.

"I always understood," he says, "that the fundamental principle of any form of union is to guarantee to labor the right to choose their own representatives for bargaining with the executives. But the miners in West Virginia don't have that right. They aren't allowed to vote. Their representatives are personally appointed by either Lewis or Bittner. All the miners do is pay dues."

The rank and file of miners aren't for Lewis, according to Holt.

"I ought to know. I've been all over the state talking to them. They realize I'm fighting their battle. They know I'm interested in principles, while Lewis and his confederates are interested only in personal glory."

Backed Frazier-Lemke

The youthful senator was among the few in the upper chamber who voted for the Frazier-Lemke bill when it was thrown on the floor.

He's 100 per cent for the money policies of Father Coughlin and all the 16 principles of social justice, thinks the administration has "gone crazy" trying to spend the nation out of debt.

"The Roosevelt administration," Holt asserted, "is giving our country a swell party with unbridled brain trust expenditures. But the money they're spending will have to be paid back by the sweat and toil of future generations.

The young senator drove all the way to Cleveland in his own car, tired and worn as a result. He never uses a plane and hardly ever a train. The seat of his automobill is adjustable so that he can recline while a companion takes the wheel.

Rush Holt is convinced that the United States has two problems to face before it can hope to effect a permanent economic recovery. One is the monetary and banking problem. The second problem is some plan to deal with the production ills of our advanced scientific machine age.

"Both will have to be settled before we can hope for general prosperity."

Address of Sylvester McMahon

Convention Chairman McMahon

—Dan Snow staff photo.

Sylvester N. McMahon, Ohio's silver-haired veteran in the fight for social justice, was permanent chairman of the Cleveland convention. His address, a masterpiece of oratory and statecraft, is reproduced on this page.

My friends, the world is in a turmoil. Democratic governments and institutions are in peril. Over in Europe at this very hour two great destructive forces are engaged in a death struggle for supremacy, one in the odious form of facism; the other in the iniquitous form of communism. Under either, political freedom, civil liberty and natural rights, as we understand them, are proscribed.

Naturally we ask ourselves, "What is the cause that drives people to forsake democratic governments and accept either of these hydra-headed monsters of tyranny?" To me the answer seems plain. Social injustice in a democracy is a cancer which eats away its very vitals. One need not be astonished if the clashing of these great forces in Europe sets up a conflagration that will destroy all civilzation there.

Men and women of this convention, what a lesson this should be to us. Every vice carries within its bosom the seeds of its own destruction and, if we tolerate a vicious financial system that makes for the concentration of wealth in the hands of a few; if we build a society in which the few are surfeited and the many are starved, do not mistake that we will go the way of other flourishing nations of the past, as Greece and Rome and Egypt and India, and the sands of time will just as surely cover us.

Nation Learns By Experience

Only the fool learns by personal experience. The wise man learns from his observations of the experiences of others. Will we, before it is too late, take a lesson from the plight of the unfortunate peoples of the old world. We are privileged to be citizens of the greatest republic that ever existed. They talk about the republics of Greece and Rome: There never was a real republic until the Republic of America was established, conceived in liberty and dedicated to the high principle that all men were born free and equal.

It is the high purpose and aim of the National Union for Social Justice to see that this government of ours be perpetuated; that government of the people, by the people and for the people shall not perish from the earth. We can only achieve this goal by profiting by the experiences of the past. We have all been tried in the fires of adversity. We have all been whipped and scourged; torn and afflicted by the most cruel panic this nation has ever experienced.

We have seen millions of farms foreclosed, their occupants evicted—in many instances driven to the city to join the already swollen rank of the unemployed. Nor did the city dwellers fare better. Millions of these worked and toiled and saved, practicing the most rigid self-denial, that they might be assured a roof over their heads in their declining years, only to find it confiscated—to find themselves dispossessed after they had poured into it their very heart's blood.

People Tried By Adversity

And yet this was not brought about because the farmer or the home owner had no real investment in his home. The vast majority of these had substantial equities in their homes, measured in the price level of ante-panic days. What an appalling tragedy! For many, when their homes disappeared, all hope went out of life and black despair took up its abiding place there.

But this is not the whole picture. Millions of men, one time estimated at 18-million, walked the streets jobless, hungry, cold and forlorn. We saw factories close; merchants fail; banks crash, carrying with them the life savings of tens of thousands; trade and commerce were paralyzed. But, saddest of all, we knew that little children, in no way to blame for it, not knowing the why or the for of it, suffered the pangs of hunger, many of them going to school without a morsel of food in their little stomachs. What a blight upon our youth. Young men and women came out of our schools, colleges and universities to find a business world wholly unprepared to receive them. The wheels of industry had slowed down almost to a stop. We were a defeated and desperate people.

In this crisis the masses looked for deliverance to the guidance and direction of their great leaders in politics, business, and finance. But they looked in vain. However, they were not forsaken, for in times of great trial in this nation God has raised up great men to direct and lead the people in their struggle for freedom. So it was with Washington and Jefferson and Jackson and Lincoln, and so it is at the present moment.

Crisis Raises Up a Leader

A great leader has risen from out the people. In our dark hour of trial and tribulation there came this great tribune of the people, Father Charles E. Coughlin. He was commissioned to preach the Gospel to all, Catholic and Protestant, Jew and Gentile, believer and unbeliever alike.

He took that commission earnestly. He took it with the intent and the sense in which it was given. He saw the suffering and affliction of his people. is great heart was touched and, like his Master, he took compassion on the multitude. He turned the searchlight of his great intellect on the economic evils that beset the people. He knew that the great panic from which we suffered was not due to natural causes. He knew that it was not due to scarcity; that there was no shortage of raw material; that no famine or drought, no plague or pestilence accounted for it.

He investigated the production of wealth in all its phases, and he produced incontrovertible evidence that the capacity of our vast mass production machines are great enough to supply the necessaries of life in abundance for every man, woman and child in our nation.

With irresistible logic he proved that we were living in an age of plenty, that the disastrous panic from which we suffered was not God-sent but man-made, and that the evils which afflicted us were not due to any shortage in production but to a vicious system of distribution. From him we learned that the principal cause of this was the usurpation by unscrupulous men of one of the sovereign attributes of our government, the right to coin money and regulate the value thereof. Out of this flowed countless evils. The laborer, the farmer, the manufacturer, everyone in commerce or industry, because of this, has been made the victim of exploitation. And the Federal Reserve system is the unholy instrument by which this is accomplished.

Civilization Faces Peril

When the Federal Reserve banker is given the right to issue money, he is thereby given the privilege to receive wealth that he does not produce and for which he gives nothing in exchange. Even the most superficial thinker knows that when someone gets something that he does not earn, someone else loses something of equivalent value that he does earn. Or, to put it in another way, no one gets a dollar that he does not earn but that someone else loses a dolla that he does earn.

Such a condition is unwholesome. It has destroyed civilization in the past and will destroy this civilization unless our money system is reformed. By the enactment of a few simple laws our great leader, Father Charles E. Coughlin would remedy all this.

First: The Federal Reserve System must be abolished. To Congress must be restored its power to coin and regulate our money

Second: A United States Central Bank must be established, which will have the exclusive power, under the direction of Congress, to issue money.

Third: Back of every dollar on deposit in the community banks of our nation there must be a legal tender dollar issued by the United States, which will be supported by the homes and farms and wealth of the nation.

Fourth: In this way money will be issued on the wealth of the nation and to such extent as the honest needs of trade, commerce and industry require.

Fifth: The issuance of money shall be so regulated that a dollar used in the payment of a debt shall have the same general purchasing power as the dollar paid over at the time the debt was incurred.

Under these changes money would perform its real function. It would become a medium of exchange, not a means to control wealth as it is at present. With money made a medium of exchange instead of an instrument of control, there could be no financial panics, industry, trade and commerce would flourish, and with a continuing incoming tide of prosperity the laborer would be in a position to demand a just living annual wage. Wages are never lowered in a period of prosperity but are slashed in times of distress.

The monetary reform advocated by our great leader must be the cornerstone in the edifice of recovery if any enduring or lasting prosperity is to be enjoyed by this nation. Every other principle enunciated in Father Coughlin's 16 points of social reform is as sound and as well-founded in the dictates of reason. If we remain true to these high principles, if we are steadfast in our loyalty to our great chieftain, Father Coughlin, this government will be a government of political liberty, economic freedom and social justice and Democracy will be saved in America; the tide of Fascism and Communism will be stemmed and faith in an eternal God will not be torn out of the hearts of His children.

Spoils Plot Is Planned Against Petition Signers

The Democratic and Republican parties are preparing to strike back at those who are responsible for the pre-election success of the Union Party in Ohio, according to rumors which were current at the National Union's convention in Cleveland.

Both major political camps will fire an answering volley in the form of wholesale job dismissals, inside sources declared.

The ouster order, if carried out, will affect scores of Democratic and Republican precinct committeemen, election judges and clerks in Cuyahoga county, who signed the Union Party's petitions for a place on the November election ticket or were otherwise responsible for the landslide endorsement of the party's presidential candidate, Congressman William Lemke.

Officials in the secretary of state's office in Columbus were reported to have said that the "problem would probably be handled locally," with requests for resignations.

A great majority of the petition signers are expected to stand by their guns against the spoils plot, since there is no law which prevents the signers from retaining their party positions.

California, New Recruit, Sets Pace

A little over a year ago Californians knew but little about the movement sponsored by the National Union for Social Justice. True, Father Coughlin's name was known to a certain extent. This was due more or less because of eastern and midwestern relatives and friends who had heard of his wonderful broadcasts for a number of years writing those of us out here on the Pacific Coast.

Then late last year we began to get his broadcasts and learn something about the "Sixteen Principles" and the National Union. We heard Father Coughlin castigate the international bankers and plead with the administration to drive the money changers from the temple. Then came the request to organize congressional district units. We must admit that the first response was not as whole-hearted as in cities beyond the Rockies. But at last the movement has taken impetus and units are growing rapidly with Californians joining the great movement in larger and larger numbers.

With Southern Californians nearly 500 miles from San Francisco, it took time to communicate with our state supervisor, Paul Fratessa. With Mr. Fratessa deluged with communications from all parts of California, answers were also slow coming back. Then came the appointment of A. A. Roe of Monrovia as deputy state supervisor covering the 11 counties comprising the Southern California area. Mr. Roe as president of Unit No. 1, Twelfth Congressional District and president of the Twelfth Congressional Assembly, had made an enviable record in building up the units in that district.

Gird for Action

Mr. Roe, the day after his appointment as Deputy State Supervisor, called a meeting of all Congressional Assembly officers and delegates to the assemblies. This meeting was held at Clifton's Cafeteria, Los Angeles. After discussions covering organization, finance, publicity and administration, Mr. Roe made the following appointments to his advisory committee: H. G. Wilcox, chairman administration and organization; Anthony C. Kolda, chairman speaker's bureau; Charles S. Ferguson, chairman finance and auditing; Mrs. C. Bell, chairman women's activities, and Carl R. Sheridan, chairman press and publicity.

Each committee will have 11 members from the Congressional assemblies as active committee workers. Later a committee chairman for the young people's committee will be appointed. The object of this committee is to organize the younger folk of voting age into units and later to form junior units of young men and women in age from 17 to 20 who, when they are able to vote, will become members of the regular units. Thus these young people, upon reaching the voting age, will already have been educated in the principles and precepts of the National Union.

Office Donated

Mr. Anthony C. Kolda has donated an office in his suite at 1210 Subway Terminal building, 417 South Hill street, Los Angeles. Here are maintained the metropolitan offices of Los Angeles city and county. Other similar offices will be opened in San Diego, Santa Barbara, San Bernardino, Bakersfield, Pomona, Santa Ana, El Centro, Ventura and Long Beach.

The central headquarters office for the Southern California area will be at 620 East Colorado boulevard, Monrovia. All eastern people having friends and relatives in Southern California are urged to write them to communicate with either of the above offices and sign cards of membership.

PRINCIPLES OF SOCIAL JUSTICE

1. Liberty of conscience and education.
2. Just, living, annual wage.
3. Nationalization of important public resources.
4. Private ownership of all other property.
5. Control of private property for public good.
6. Abolition of Federal Reserve Banking system and establishment of a government-owned Central Bank.
7. Restoration to Congress of its sole right to coin and regulate the value of money.
8. Maintain cost of living on an even keel.
9. Cost of production plus a fair profit for the farmer.
10. Labor's right to organize.
11. Recall of non-productive bonds.
12. Abolition of tax-exempt bonds.
13. Broadened base of taxation on basis of ownership and capacity to pay.
14. Simplification of government and lower taxes.
15. Conscription of wealth as well as men in event of war.
16. Sanctity of human rights preferred to sanctity of property; with government's chief concern for the poor.

KNOW SOCIAL JUSTICE

PRINCIPLE NO. 15

I believe that, in the event of a war for the defense of our nation and its liberties, there shall be a conscription of wealth as well as a conscription of men.

As we turn back the pages which tell us the story of the World War, we are convinced that it was one organized and operated for commercial purposes and commercial gains. Every cannon forged, every shell exploded was trade-marked with the sign of a rising capitalism.

It was a war fought to make the world safe for Wall Street and for the international banker!

It is a known fact that during the first two years of the World War the United States industrialists and bankers poured billions of dollars into the war chests of Great Britain. In the meantime, while the government was pouring men and money into the greedy, hate-filled maw of Europe, our bankers were fattening on the spoils of war. In the olden days men enriched themselves by depriving their enemies of their wealth. However, in modern times a treacherous soldier has been left home while his brothers fought and bled and died. This unscrupulous soldier, the American profiteer, sated himself with the blood and money of compatriots.

Bankers' Racket Dupes Patriots

We gave the flower of our youth, we sacrificed our honor, we jettisoned the advice of Washington, who almost with his dying lips begged us to refrain from foreign entanglements, and to climax it all we subscribed $14-billion, as if it were no more than fourteen hundred cents, for the purpose of perpetuating a war of greed and avarice among the nations of Europe. We not only condoned their sins but we bestowed prizes upon them for having committed them.

This $14-billion and the flower of American youth was sacrificed on the battlefields of Europe by our American government, both irrevocably lost. But this is merely a small portion in comparison to the tremendous profits which the treacherous soldier, the banker, reaped from his government and fellow citizen.

Our latest senatorial investigation at Washington revealed astounding facts. The rising capitalists before the war suddenly attained such heights of power that they were able to pour $17-billion of American money into the coffers of Europe, supposedly to be used as a means of reconstructing a war-torn continent. While the doughboy was fighting for home, for nation and for democracy, the capitalists and bankers realized enormously on war materials, foods and those commodities so vital to a nation at war.

So gormandized was the banker with American gold that when Versailles called a halt to a world carnage he was not only ready to pour money into Europe but also begged French nations to borrow his ill-gotten gains. Again the American people became victims of an unscrupulous system. After having loaned $17-billion our capitalists realized a tremendous profit by issuing bonds on this borrowed money to the American investor. Thus the banker gained 100 per cent profit on money to the American investor on money loaned to foreign nations, while the American investor became the dupe. Loss after loss was incurred as the market fluctuated on these investments. The small investor who had placed from $100 to $5,000 in these bonds was left holding the bag at a great loss, while the banker went scott-free with his pockets filled.

Loans Used for Profit Abroad

With the sanction of the United States government, these foreign investments were accrued duty free. Money loaned to England was in turn loaned to Germany at a great profit. Money loaned to France was again loaned by France to Russia. Instead of healing their war-torn wounds these various nations, as is evident, employed this borrowed money in the manufacturing of war implements, ammunition, battleships, submarines and huge warships. It is evident that American money not only paid for the World war, but it has aided and abetted communism, and has prepared the way for another gigantic world conflagration. Peace treaties, disarmament conferences, the destruction of American battleships, as the first example in a race for disarmament, the League of Nations, all these have turned out to be nothing more than a white-wash for international hypocrisy.

International bankers must be subdued. Their duplicity and carelessness in handling American funds abroad must evoke stringent laws from our legislative body. This must be done not only to protect the American investor, but it must also be done to keep American currency and credit within our own boundaries. American wealth must be used for our construction to relieve unemployment and concentrate all power for the prosperity and happiness of American people. Washington's death-bed warning against foreign entanglements must necessarily apply to our avoiding United States wars. If that is so this warning applies emphatically to American wealth enriching foreign pauper nations.

Adequate Defense Nation's Duty

Without any chauvinism or any display of an absurd unreasonable nationalistic spirit, as is evident in Europe, we as Americans know and do have a normal love of our country. Despite the fact that the American people have gone through a grave crisis and are surrounded by complex government policies and questionable politics, we are the most prosperous and the happiest people on earth.

The greatness of America depends upon the citizens within her boundaries. It is no more than just and right that our government should take every precaution to guard her boundaries, to maintain a well-trained army, and finally, to have at hand all the implements of war necessary to fend off a sudden attack. This is not only the duty of the American government, but it is its greatest obligation.

Candidates for Congress Must Comply With Rules

The following question has been submitted to this office:

Would you kindly make clear your ruling in the February Letter which reads in part "no member of the National Union as such can advertise himself to the American people as a candidate for Congressional office. Please keep in mind that we are not a political party."

Since the National Union for Social Justice is not a political organization, it will not present any of its members as candidates for Congressional office. Its function is not to file or present candidates for Congress but to study the men who have submitted their candidacies, irrespective of the political party to which they belong. When a suitable candidate has been found—that is a candidate who has sincerely pledged his support to the 16 principles of social justice—it is their duty to endorse him.

However, if any member of the National Union wishes to run for a Congressional office, he must first resign, since no candidate for Congress is eligible for membership in this organization. He must then proceed along the same lines as those other candidates who have never been members of the National Union, by advertising his support of the 16 principles three times in a newspaper with a wide circulation.

He is then eligible for endorsement by the National Union for Social Justice.

PWA Workers Solicited For Party's Paper

All PWA foremen in Cambria county, Pennsylvania, have received instructions from PWA headquarters in Johnstown to solicit every worker for subscriptions to a state Democratic campaign publication, "We, the People." The workers are asked to fill out a subscription for the paper and if not, give the reason why they refused.

A letter from David L. Lawrence, chairman of the Democratic State Committee for Pennsylvania, has been sent to the PWA foremen, and says in part:

" . . . your part as a loyal and sincere Democrat is to take the enclosed subscription blanks and see how quickly you can get them sold.

"Here is your opportunity to prove your interest in the party's success in the coming campaign.

"An account has been opened in your name in Democratic State Committee headquarters and each and every subscription you obtain will be credited to that account . . . "

STATE OF

Connecticut

National Union for Social Justice

Mammoth State Field Day

Lighthouse Point Park, New Haven
September 5, 1936, 12 Noon to Midnight
Baseball, Bingo, Boxing, Entertainment, Music
Sporting Events and a BIG SURPRISE
Admission 50 Cents

Tickets now in the hands of your Deputy Supervisors, District Officers and Unit Officers for immediate sale, or may be ordered from Walter T. Keeley, General Chairman, Room 700, Malley Building, New Haven, Connecticut.

THE PROCEEDS OF THIS MAMMOTH FIELD DAY

will be used to help defray Father Coughlin's Radio Broadcasts and to further the interests of the National Union for Social Justice in the State of Connecticut.

States Report Progress

Missouri Victory

In spite of what the capitalistic press and local papers may say to the contrary, the National Union for Social Justice is proud of the record made during the recent election in the state of Missouri.

There were nine Congressional Districts in which candidates endorsed by the National Union for Social Justice campaigned and out of these we were successful in seven districts.

In the First District, M. J. Romjue defeated his opponent, 26,508 to 20,803; in the Second District, W. L. Nelson had 18,497 to his nearest opponent's 12,812; in the Third District, R. M. Duncan had 25,018 to his nearest opponent's 16,401; in the Fifth District our candidate, J. B. Shannon, was unopposed; in the Sixth District, with two-thirds of the precincts counted, R. T. Wood, our candidate, was leading by a two-thirds majority; in the Ninth District our candidate, Clarence Cannon, had 22,737 to his opponent's 2,820; and in the Tenth District, one-third of the precincts counted, our candidate, O. Zimmerman had 5,828 to his opponent's 1,172.

In the other districts, with the exception of the Twelfth, no candidates were endorsed. In the Twelfth Congressional District, an area comprising a portion of St. Louis city and St. Louis county where most of the illegal registrations were found, our two candidates did not fare so well. William J. Becker, Democratic candidate, finished third with a vote of over 10,000 and Robert F. Miller, Republican candidate, also finished third with over 7,000 votes.

It was impossible for the inexperienced workers from the National Union for Social Justice to combat the more experienced workers at the polls, and it is charged that a considerable number of ballots were lost through the manipulations of the machine candidate representatives in the polling places.

Work already has been started in the St. Louis area and the rest of the state to be able to present a much stronger fight on behalf of the Union Party candidates in the coming November elections.

Kentucky Strength

On July 30 the Fifth Congressional District Assembly of the National Union for Social Justice advertised its endorsement of Brent Spence, candidate for Congress from the state of Kentucky.

The primary elections were held on August 1.

With such a limited time to carry on their campaign, members of the National Union were successful in nominating Brent Spence by the largest majority ever given a candidate in that state.

In the Fifth Congressional District of Kentucky the National Union has but 60 officially recognized units. If such an overwhelming victory can be won with such a small force, is it not to be assumed that the National Union has a potential army of much greater strength than is actually shown by its enlisted battalions?

Therefore, in those districts and states where the membership of the National Union is comparatively small, it may surprise both the members of this organization and their opponents to find the thousands of unknown followers who will rally to their call when endorsements are made by these districts and states. **Carry on!**

We Will Not Forget

In June 12th issue of SOCIAL JUSTICE there appeared a Congressional Honor Roll comprising the names of 149 Congressmen who had the fortitude to vote according to the dictates of their convictions and to sign the Frazier-Lemke Bill.

However, previous to this time, the primary elections had been held in several of the states. Many of the incumbents whose names were included in this roll were not endorsed by the National Union for Social Justice.

Nevertheless, since we realize that the Frazier-Lemke Bill provided the only issue ever voted upon in the House of Representatives which put the members clearly on record regarding the right of Congress "to issue money and regulate its value," we will not break faith with these loyal Congressmen who have shown their stand relative to the keystone principle of our program for social justice. Therefore, in those districts where a candidate was endorsed by the National Union and was successfully nominated, the National Union will go on record as supporting both the endorsed candidate and the loyal incumbent.

Father Coughlin has said, "They did not fail us, we cannot fail them."

In those states where the primary elections have not been held it is the sacred duty of the Congressional District officers to see that no mistake is made and that if the incumbent from their district has met the test in voting to drive the money changers from the temple, such Congressman is endorsed at the primary election and at the final election should he be successful in winning the nomination.

O'Brien Asks Lemke Support

(Continued from page 2)

throughout the United States are massed solidly behind the standards of social justice, and that the 26 millions of working men and women of America will repudiate the political leadership of the Greens and Lewises, who would trade the birthright of labor for a mess of pottage."

Booing stormed from every section of the big stadium as he recalled Green's attack upon the Frazier-Lemke Bill.

Scores Labor Stand

"The farmers have fought shoulder to shoulder with organized labor in the halls of Congress to improve the lot of the industrial wage-earner" he shouted shaking an angry finger. "The agricultural group of America has earned the undying gratitude of the industrial worker, but here was the voice of an individual who had undertaken to betray the agricultural workers of America for the administration's promise of temporary aid to a few industrial workers. Shame on you, Mr. Green! But the farmers still have faith in the rank and file of industrial workers, whether members of your organization or not." Cheers greeted the statement.

"On November third there will be a political union of the agricultural and industrial wage earners of America for the common cause of social and economic justice which will result in the election of William Lemke to the presidency of the United States!" As though his upraised arm were a signal, the crowd rose in a demonstration that lasted for several minutes.

Then, pointing to where the presidential candidate sat on the platform, he declared:

"Tell me what a man's neighbors think of him and I'll tell you what he is. No man in all the story of the Dakotas has so won the admiration of his fellow citizens. Son of the plains, a lawyer of eminent standing, a former attorney general of North Dakota, twice honored by being elected to Congress, Mr. Lemke is skilled in the science of government.

"Let us under his leadership restore the government of our beloved country to the people whose country it is. Let the United States function as the republic was destined to function when this nation was founded."

Using a closed fist for emphasis, he declared: "In William Lemke the Union Party has the greatest candidate for president since the people of New York first saw an awkward rail-splitter stand before the crowds in Cooper Union Square and discuss the question of human slavery as only Lincoln could discuss it. In Mr. Lemke the people of America have another President Lincoln!"

When tremendous cheering had finally subsided, he brought the crowd to its feet with one final charge:

"Let us then turn to Lemke in 1936 as the people in the troublesome days of 1860 put their trust in Lincoln!"

Notice to Non-Citizens

It has been called to the editor's attention that the answer to a question contained in the July 27 issue of this paper was not quite clear to a number of persons.

The question was:

"Several members of my unit believe that since they have married a citizen of the United States they are automatically considered as such, they themselves never having taken out citizenship papers. Is this correct, and what procedure should I follow regarding these members?"

A woman of alien birth who married a citizen of the United States prior to September 22, 1922, when the Cable Act became effective, automatically gained citizenship through such marriage and was not required to take out citizenship papers on her own behalf. Therefore, if you have such persons in your unit they are certainly eligible for membership in the National Union since they are entitled to vote.

However, since September 22, 1922, marriage does not affect the citizenship status of the wife. Thus, alien women who have married American citizens since that date are not American citizens unless they have taken out their own papers, and are ineligible for membership in the National Union for Social Justice.

Non-citizens must be dropped from your membership roll but should be encouraged to take steps to gain their American citizenship.

Of course, alien men who marry women citizens of the United States do not thereby become American citizens, and are also ineligible for membership in our organization.

Convention Inspires Delegates to New Zeal

(Continued from Page 3)

thy Rhodes, Detroit; Joseph Robbins, Pennsylvania, and E. Perrin Schwartz, Michigan.

Endorse Lemke

Endorsement was given to the presidential candidacy of Congressman William Lemke and his running mate, Thomas J. O'Brien, but Father Coughlin personally took the floor to prevent a commitment to the platform of the Union Party.

"You should know," the pastor cautioned delegates, "something about the history of political parties. In no instance has any political party ever lived up to the letter or spirit of its platforms. The National Union for Social Justice will accept only one platform and that is contained in our 16 principles."

Political intervention by Washington New Dealers in state gubernatorial campaigns —notably the drafting of Frank Murphy in Michigan and Gov. Herbert H. Lehman in New York—was condemned in a resolution which read: "We protest the unofficial nomination by the Chief Executive of two governors of two states."

Praise Bishop

Other major resolutions of the convention session included an indorsement and rising ovation to Bishop Michael J. Gallagher of the Detroit diocese, "without whose approval, encouragement, support and benediction our great leader, Father Charles E. Coughlin's work would be impossible."

Another vote endorsed without qualification all Father Coughlin's acts and public statements.

A declaration of independence and self-reliance definitely divorced the NUSJ from any "group, organization, party or philosophy."

Support was voted to the St. Lawrence seaway.

William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, was denounced in another resolution for "having prostituted himself in the service of menial politicians who solicited his weird pronouncements on monetary reform."

Resources of the National Union were pledged to the fight for the abolition of child labor.

Security to assure adequate comforts for all past the age of 50, was another of the resolutions, all of which were unanimously passed.

By no yardstick of precedent can one describe the welcome that was Father Coughlin's as he marched down the middle aisle of the block-long Cleveland Public Hall. You cannot couch the greeting he received in the same terms that would describe the partisan ovation of a Democrat or a Republican convention.

They cheered him lustily for 30 minutes; whistled, shrieked and threw their hats into the air; ignored with renewed bursts of applause the periodic pound of a gavel on the speaker's table. They paraded the aisles. Delegation after delegation, unit after unit milling before the platform on which their leader stood; proudly bearing banners, waving their arms and shouting until you thought the din would split your ear drums.

The 10,000 delegates of the first convention of the National Union for Social Justice comforted themselves in all the traditional manner of followers asserting their faith in a leader. But there was something more—something noble and spiritual—that ran through your veins as you listened to that deafening roar of applause.

It wasn't just admiration, it wasn't just devotion, that inspired the outburst.

It was, you suddenly realized, a tribute of love for a man who had offered himself unselfishly and patriotically to the cause of delivering fellow beings from the oppression of private exploitation.

The Royal Oak priest pounded with a gavel made from the "U. S. Constitution." Sought vainly to make himself heard, as the delegates paraded past the speaker's rostrum. **"What's the matter with Coughlin? —He's all right,"** hundreds of delegates cried.

Father Coughlin was welcomed by Martin L. Sweeney, as the outstanding American of all time. Father Coughlin paid tribute to Cleveland as "the finest and cleanest government of any city in the Middle West. Roars of approval greeted his declaration that "the finest group of citizens ever assembled within the boundaries of these United States.

"This" he said, "is the greatest cross section of Catholics, Protestant, Jews and Gentiles—honest citizens all."

Sweeney, too, sought vainly to quell the wild demonstration. New banners broke out as various state delegations filed before the speaker's stand. There was little attempt to parade, the delegates contenting themselves with seeing Father Coughlin at close hand. Many carried cameras, snapping pictures as they passed before him. Others threw hand-written notes. Only after 17 minutes did the priest indicate to the organist that he would seek to halt the pandimonium. The organ broke into a brief number. Father Coughlin then sought to quiet the cheering delegates by waving his handkerchief. National Unionites waved back at him.

For 20 minutes Father Coughlin endeavored to restore order to the convention, hammering futility, with a gavel upon the speaker's table. Finally, he was able to make himself heard.

"We have serious business to conduct," he admonished the delegates. It was the signal for another outburst of applause.

Sweeney Opens Session

After the opening preliminaries and welcome to Cleveland by the mayor's representative, and the exposition committee, Temporary Chairman Martin L. Sweeney prefaced the appearance of Senator Rush D. Holt, convention "Keynoter."

"In West Virginia, two years ago, the voters in the Democratic primary nominated over the machine-controlled, hand-picked candidate, a young independent Democrat for the office of United States Senator," Congressman Sweeney said, "In the election that followed he became the junior senator from West Virginia.

"He was elected on a platform to drive the money-changers from the temple, to support legislation beneficial to the toilers of his state and the nation, and not to support the position of the private bankers or add to the wealth of the few plutocrats who control our national destiny.

"He came to the Senate too young to meet the Constitutional requirements, hence he had to wait approximately six months before he could qualify as a United States

(Continued on Page 12)

Big Sunday Crowd Cheers Lemke Speech

(Continued from page 2)

And then I will retire tax-exempt, interest-bearing bonds and save you Americans a billion dollars in interest each year that has been going into the pockets of private bankers.'"

Lemke promised speedy enactment of an old-age pension bill to "provide those who have worked from the age of 20 to the age of 60 with enough wealth to take care of them for the rest of their lives!"

Has Drouth Cure

"If the old people of this nation haven't got enough now to provide for themselves then somebody has taken it away from them. We're going to see that they get it back."

The Union Party leader discussed at some length a program of water conservation which he has proposed as a remedy for drouth and dust storms.

"Water," he said, "is the most valuable of our natural resources. It is diminishing at a rapid rate and causing untold hardships to farmlands. We plan to build 250,000 lakes and reservoirs between the Rocky Mountains and the Mississippi river. These water basins will preserve the productivity of our soil. They will give us rain and do away with the dust storms and the drouth that have become increasing problems to America."

The candidate analyzed the Union Party platform point after point and pledged that he would "carry it out to the letter."

Production at a fair profit to the farmer, he said, would be accomplished mainly by restricting imports and storing grain in warehouses.

For Farm Profit

"If both Hoover and Roosevelt had stored away farm products against the possibility of drouth and other weather vagaries—and if Roosevelt hadn't destroyed crops by his AAA program—we wouldn't have to be importing farm commodities now."

If American farmers are to survive, he warned, we must see to it that they are permitted to sell at a profit to the consumer—not to the middle man.

The restoration to congress of the right to coin and control money and regulate credit will be a principal objective of his administration, he said, adding:

"The money we are able to save the American people by monetary reform will save millions of farm and city homes. We will refinance the mortgages that are now owned by private, unscrupulous interests.'"

Lemke vigorously defended the right of labor to organize and achieve better working conditions and a living annual wage.

"We must have shorter hours and higher pay for the laborers of America," he shouted. A volley of applause broke from the audience.

"You laboring people have the right, without any interference, to organize and have your own labor unions. That, and not government regulation, is the answer to the problems of labor. Interference by the government as well as company unions must be abolished."

The Union Party candidate wound up with the ringing peroration:

"You people are going to take the country back from the international bankers on November 3, 1936.

"I have confidence in you. I am satisfied that we will go back then to the Americanism of Washington and Jefferson and Lincoln—back to self-reliance, back to the true grandeur of this nation."

"The Mistake in the West"

Rarely does an editor's mail turn up such a find as a veteran cattleman's inside story of the "tragedy of the dust bowl," which has just come to our attention.

The whole truth of this old timer's revelations would not be printed in any other publication. His observations involve too many "interests."

The zeal of the railroads to settle farmers on the vast grazing lands of the West, the deliberate "co-operation" of the United States government in aiding the settlement program, the "racket" of the bankers in foreclosing on abandoned farms, only to resell them to a new set of gullibles—all will be told in successive instalments of this amazing story of "The Mistake in the West," which starts in next week's issue of SOCIAL JUSTICE.

You will not want to miss one of these articles.

42,000 Hear Fr. Coughlin

(Continued from page 2)

address of President Roosevelt as "the reincarnation of Christ's voice," he added:

"I believed those peerless lips, those golden words of 1932. But I found it was only the echo of the voice that spoke on Tuesday and was stilled on Friday for having promised to drive the money changers from the temple.'"

The President, he continued, issued an edict in the early part of 1934 and by Christmas of the same year—completely oblivious to the significance of the sacred memory of Bethlehem—he had passed all the gold coins that had been confiscated over to his "lords and masters" of the Federal Reserve Board.

"I ask you," he cried, "in the name of social justice, is this man the New Dealer that he pretends to be?"

A torrent of "noes" was his answer.

Father Coughlin took occasion to reply to charges that he is inflationary in his money views by declaring that the National Union is opposed to both "printing press and fountain pen" money.

"Who's the real inflationist," he challenged his audience again—"Roosevelt or the National Union?"

"Roosevelt!" was the answering chorus.

The priest charged that "at least 95 per cent" of our money today is manufactured by a "Federal Reserve Bank fountain pen."

"That's how they get their money. How do you get yours? You slave for it. That's how!"

German Clergy Join in Protest

(Continued from Page 6)

German secret police have labored to secure. On May 21, Prince Hubertus zo Loewenstein, visiting the United States, gave an interview in which he predicted that many clergy would be placed on 'trial' for violations of the moral code.

"News concerning the Cologne hearings is sparse and vague.

"The reputation of the German Catholic clergy for uprightness of living and loyalty to moral principles is so well established and unequivocal that the greatest caution should be exercised before trusting even one of the reports. On this subject there is a great wealth of testimony by the German Protestant clergy over a long period."

Zeal Spurred by Convention

(Continued from Page 11)

period, without a voice in the senate, he learned to distinguish who among his colleagues were the servants of the banking interests and who represented the common people.

"When he qualified, Rush Holt, the youngest United States Senator, lost no time in condemning the maladministration of his own party. The nation listened to this youthful, courageous Senator who represented a true type of public servant and whose record to date cannot be distorted or destroyed by hostile agents.

"Our guest speaker has subscribed to the 16 points of Social Justice upon which this organization is founded. He comes to this convention to deliver its keynote address.

"It is my pleasure to present to you the youngest, most courageous of our United States Senators, Rush D. Holt."

Pandemonium was renewed.

(The keynote address of Senator) Holt and a staff interview with him appear on page 8.)

Senator Holt's Keynote Speech

(Continued from page 8)

tion, but have found that political promises are only vote-getting schemes."

Tax Dodgers Target of Scorn

Tax-exempt, interest-bearing bonds drew the fire of the senator as he discussed the eleventh and twelfth principles of social justice.

"The haven of the money misers of America is in tax-exempt securities," the senator asserted. "In many instances they sweat the life out of the poor working men and women of America, and then invest their ill-gotten profits in such bonds to avoid tax contribution to the government.

"The farmer cannot hide his cattle or farm machinery from the tax collector, nor can the laboring man avoid property or sales taxes.

"The annual report of the secretary of the treasury shows the amount of tax-exempt securities outstanding is $31,285,000,000. We are continuing to amass a large public debt through bonds that will have to be paid not only by us who live today but by our children and grandchildren."

Of the thirteenth principle of social justice—a broadened base of taxation—Holt said:

"The fairest tax is one that is based upon the ability to pay."

The keynote speaker gave his unqualified endorsement to the fifteenth principle of social justice by advocating the conscription of wealth as well as men in time of war.

"I cannot praise highly enough," he said, "the great and effective part that your leader, Father Coughlin, took in the defeat of the World Court.

"We should not send our American soldiers to foreign countries to collect the debts owed to the international bankers, nor should we have our American youth killed in order to protect the interests of profiteering munitions makers. Let us substitute patriotism for profit. Let us keep out of Europe."

Holt concluded his address with an unequivocal endorsement of the last principle of social justice—sanctity of human rights as opposed to property rights.

"The great Lincoln," he reminded his audience, "once said that labor preceded capital and therefore should be given first consideration. Among other things, we should have a workable old age security plan that would protect our men and women in the twilight of life."

Delegates Cheer Messages of Townsend and Rev. Smith

At the invitation of Father Coughlin, as a sort of return courtesy for his invitation recently to address the Townsend Old Age group, Dr. Francis E. Townsend and the Rev. Gerald L. K. Smith addressed the delegates and convention guests at the close of the Saturday afternoon business session.

Father Coughlin carefully explained that the men were not addressing the National Union "in convention assembled," but after the official convention session had recessed. Dr. Townsend and Rev. Smith entered the hall through the center aisle at 7:45 p. m. accompanied by their wives and an escorting committee.

A Common Purpose

Dr. Townsend said:

"My purpose in coming before you is one of co-operation and hearty support for what you are doing." Your program is slightly different from ours but you want the same things we want. You want to stabilize Americanism. You want to see the government of the United States the servant of the people and not the master.

"I heartily concur in all the points expressed in your platform and by your leader. The program advocated by the group I represent is a simpler one. We do not go so far. We were not so ambitious, perhaps, as we might have been.

"It would be a sad commentary on our intelligence if we could not join hands to combat government evils.

"I will not vote for an enemy of the legislation I support. I will not vote for President Roosevelt or Mr. Landon. I will vote for Mr. Lemke, the only one of the three great candidates who had the courage to come out and say where he stood."

Tribute to Long

"I am not flattered; I am not praised," Rev. Smith said, at his own welcome. "I know that the welcome you gave me cost the life of a man who was willing to die for the poor people of the United States.

"I have come not to convert you to a panacea of recovery. I have come to pay tribute to your leader and your movement which is headed by another minister of Christ, who was not satisfied to take the bread of holy communion without interpreting that holy communion in terms of clothing for little children and hungry stomachs; a man who has not forgotten that 2,000 years ago there lived a man who was not afraid to be nailed to the cross because he succeeded in driving the money changers out of the temple.

"I want everybody to sit still. Pick your spot and stay on it. If you clap your hands every time I speak the truth that is all you'll have time to do. I learned a long time ago a nursin' baby don't cry as long as he's getting milk and so you sit and take it and I'll pour it to you.

"We are not Catholic. We are not North and South. We are not East nor West. We are Americans fighting for the preservation of our national identity. Give that a hand.

Hits Plowing Under

"I came here first to pay tribute to your great leader and second to tell you that here's 210 pounds of hot Louisiana flesh that comes in the memory of Huey Long still carrying the memory of the wet earth on his grave and I commit myself to the election of Mr. William Lemke.

"May I suggest to you a tribute to your leader which was paid by Huey Long and which has never been made public. He said: 'Gerald let's not intensify our efforts in the strongholds of Father Coughlin. Let's go back into the woods where the radio don't reach, but a sound truck will.' Give that a hand.

Smith said that cotton formerly raised in Louisiana and Mississippi was being produced in Brazil and Egypt that cattle herds were being raised in the Argentine, and continued:

"Some day I'm going to find out who owned that land, and when I do I'm convinced I'm going to find that American agriculture was destroyed in order to enhance the wealth of the international landlords."

"This election to me Father Coughlin, is just an incident. It's just a rock in the road. The movement of which we are a part is a movement to see that the red flag of Russia is not hoisted in place of the Stars and Stripes of America. As long as my voice comes out, if my life will help, I repeat the vow I took on this platform one month ago with Father Coughlin, when the tears ran from both our eyes:

"Though we die, there shall be no Russian-Spanish-Mexican church burning in this country."

The People Speak . . . .

Money Pages Clear

To the Editor:

I wish to congratulate you on the brief history of monetary and banking legislation, which was set forth on pages 8 and 9 of SOCIAL JUSTICE of August 3.

This is such a clear history of the subjects that people of ordinary intelligence can grasp the ideas.

May the God of Nature give you the mental and physical strength to carry on the good work until Lemke is seated in the president's chair, and with congressmen enough to carry out his platform.

—Homer C. Van Aken.

Battle Creek, Mich.

Guernsey Tried It

To the Editor:

Let me congratulate you on your admirable "Cavalcade of Greed" in SOCIAL JUSTICE (Aug. 3). That's what the people need to wake them up to the terrific robbery involved in the present banking system. In this connection you should print the whole story of the issue of government money in Guernsey Island between 1815 and 1835. This example of government money places beyond all intelligent dispute the fact that such money will remove panics and depressions. It cleared up a panic in Guernsey so effectively that the bankers on the continent and in England began to worry. These bankway robbers soon put an end to the government scheme by forcing the government to withdraw some of the greenbacks, and make them into a bank loan at three per cent. Since that time Guernsey has been in a perpetual depression, gripped by the banks as in a vice.

—James P. Fitzgerald.

Albany, N. Y.

Gives Paper Away

To the Editor:

There is quite a lot being said about "filing" the papers of SOCIAL JUSTICE for future use. That is very nice. There is no one that would appreciate that any more than myself. Yet, because I felt that I could accomplish a greater good, I have not even a copy of SOCIAL JUSTICE except the one I received this morning.

Each paper, after being thoroughly digested by myself, has been sent or given to someone else. Some of them bore the words, "When you have finished with this, please hand it to someone else." And I know of a score of votes that the Union Party will get as a result of this, that would otherwise be lost.

I only wish that I were able to buy up all the surplus papers (if there are any) and put them in the hands of those that have not been convinced that there are only two parties—the Bankers' party and the People's party.

—Zoa M. Schultz.

Detroit, Mich.

Praise for Cavalcade

To the Editor:

SOCIAL JUSTICE of August 3, carrying the double page of the "Cavalcade of Greed," is most enlightening.

Why did the War of 1812 follow the expiration of the Bank of United States charter? Can some historian find accurate source material to prove that this war was plotted to bring us into debt once more? It looks as though it might be.

A member of my husband's family fought in the War of 1812. About 1865 he started to write up a part of his autobiography, and I shall copy what he wrote:

> "The years 1815-16 were struggling years; there were spots on the sun visible to the naked eye, the seasons were cold, almost no corn was raised, and money very scarce; sueing and being sued was the order of the day. My health was poor and the struggle to help my father under his embarrassments was breaking me down. My mother and eldest sister were in miserable health. My father a cripple and my oldest brother was lame in both ankles, and in the midst of it all, my wife brought to the gates of death."

And so, dear Reader—when people were unequipped with hospitals and medical attention as we have today—when the seasons failed and the earth did not yield her abundance; the Merchants in Gold and Debt fastened their cruel clutches upon the poor Americans broken by the War of 1812. History is now repeating itself.

—Cecyl F. Beach.

Clinton, Mich.

For Radio Fund

To the Editor:

After reading the answer by our leader, Father Coughlin, why he is not on the air, it makes my blood boil to know that politician-controlled units are holding back on funds, which funds were contributed by faithful members mostly for broadcasting purposes. Faithful members in the National Union for Social Justice, act now; throw every politician official out of your units and throw them out fast—or put pressure on your officials to send the money contributed by you towards broadcasting. And to you, Father Coughlin, it is not secretaries or treasurers, but unit presidents who are responsible for holding up funds. And to you, congressional district presidents, call the meeting of all unit officials and have this matter straightened out,—you know how much money there is in every unit treasury, and let's get the National Union on the air now—not after election! Otherwise there will be suspicions.

—George Kobrick.

Cleveland, Ohio.

Reason for Party

To the Editor:

After reading the last issue of SOCIAL JUSTICE, I realize why Father Coughlin sanctioned a third party. I always knew that he would have a good reason for doing it.

A man of Father Coughlin's type, "the only one I ever heard of who could not be bought," should have the people solidly behind him. Every one should know that Father Coughlin could be a wealthy man if he would just do nothing. If that fact could sink into the brains of some people they would not be so quick to criticize.

I also would like to mention the fact that, if all the presidents and secretaries of units of the N. U. S. J. were as conscientious and hard working as those of Cincinnati, Unit number 6, we would all be 100 per cent efficient. Let us all give three cheers for those unsung heroes who work so hard for our success. Let us hear from those who are making good.

—Lillian K. Hamilton.

Cincinnati, Ohio.

Cleaning House

To the Editor:

In reference to the statement made by the Bridgeport Life of July 4, of "white trash" in the White House. Perhaps that may account for the White House being redecorated before each new president moves in, and we sincerely hope that the White House will receive a complete disinfecting before Mr. Lemke and his family take possession.

—Constant Reader.

Villamont, Va.

Let the People Know

To the Editor:

Every farmer and every small home owner should go with Lemke If Lemke would get a vote from every farmer and small home owner which is under mortgage he would not need any more votes. Now is the time for us to get busy. Meetings should be called in every township and every city, so that the people know; because the local papers do not support the common people. They only support the money changers.

—Steve Rosandich.

Granton, Wis.

A Man-Size Job

To the Editor:

During the broadcasts when Father Coughlin first asked for organizers, I wrote and received the cards to be an organizer, but after starting it I realized that it was a man's job and although we had the sign up in our window, and it would be there now only my sister-in-law who has a brother with a political position came and almost pleaded to have us take it down as it would make his position more uncertain.

But I have joined one of the units and, being the sister of a sick veteran, I am intensely interested in all the fine work being done at Royal Oak. After knowing something of the abuse (which doesn't get out) of veterans, and what at least our family has had to stand while the self-made beasts who threw us into the war don't even know we exist, while they pay the papers for their self praise, I would do anything I possibly could to overthrow the Democrats and Republicans.

I hope to heaven if Mr. Lemke gets in, that he measures up to what Father Coughlin expects of him.

—Rosanna C. New

New Brunswick, N. J.

New Party Only Hope

To the Editor:

I must commend the SOCIAL JUSTICE paper for boldly printing plain facts regardless of whom they attack, making no distinction for superiors. I am referring to the open letter to Senator Robinson (July 27 issue) directed to his statement concerning Postmaster General Farley, and other postmasters in general. In many of these smaller towns the postmaster is appointed, not on 100 per cent qualifications, but for service rendered to the ruling party. Civil service examinations are merely a matter of form where the postmaster is concerned.

Relief is in itself a godsend to the poor and oppressed. But what is the cause of so many poor? Could this country of ours be termed a civilized country if, with its plenty, we could find no way of providing for our aged and needy, and distribute our God-given abundance? Is our present government aiming to improve and remedy these conditions (by enforcing national labor laws or national security laws) or is it merely giving out more political appointments?

Under present conditions the forming of a Third Party was inevitable. It is our one and only salvation. So let us unite as one brotherhood and work side by side for social justice, thereby performing conscientiously our duty to our God and our fellow-citizens by voting for the Union ticket.

—Mary Elling.

Breese, Ill.

Social Justice Getting Around

To the Editor:

I was very pleased to read in one of our local papers that you were managing SOCIAL JUSTICE on behalf of our great radio priest, Father Coughlin.

We in Australia are most interested in Father Coughlin's activities, and I personally would esteem it a favor if you would put by name on your exchange mailing list, so that I would receive regularly your issues of SOCIAL JUSTICE.

Wishing you and Father Coughlin every good wish and blessing in your wonderful enterprise for Church and for Society.

Yours very faithfully,

J. E. Kelly, O.F.M.,
Managing Editor,
"The Crusader."

Sydney, Australia.

From South Africa

To the Editor:

I read in the last issue of "The New Era" of Australia, which reaches me regularly, that you are publishing SOCIAL JUSTICE. As I am keenly interested in the work Father Coughlin is doing in U. S. A., I should be very grateful if you could send me a copy. I enclose a cutting from the daily "Forum" of the "Natal Mercury" . . . Wishing you every success in the good work.

Sincerely,

Charles B. Mussared.

Nonoti, Natal, South Africa.

A Second Lincoln

To the Editor:

I am now 76 years old and for the past 16 years have not voted for a president—for the reason that it did not matter which one got in.

Good common sense should tell the people, if they would stop and think, that the Republicans have held the power three-fourths of the time since the days of Lincoln and the Democrats a quarter of the time. So they are responsible for the heck of a mixup the country is in today.

Don't you think it would be wise if every voter asked himself or herself whether we can expect either of the two old parties that got us in the mixup to expose themselves and get us out of same? To me it looks like the height of all folly.

I honestly believe, if Lemke is elected, he will be the second Lincoln for the people.

—C. W. Fowell.

Chaseburg, Wisconsin.

A True Short Story ✣ ✣ ✣

The misty gray walls of the old postoffice building bulked black in the cold spring air—a smudge of desolation in itself.

Inside all was activity. From groups in corners, little gatherings draped over chairs and tables and around shiny mahogany desks came a humming, like a great airship zooming overhead. Executives of this and that—supervisors of one project and another, suave looking secretaries and stenographers to secretaries—on down the line—making an imposing and awe-inspiring payroll. For this, my dears, was the headquarters of the WPA, where big salaries are born—and not made.

And I, the least of the little ones, sitting behind my desk inside the perpetual revolving doors, look on and wonder. My job is to catch the poor, cringing applicants and get rid of them as quickly and as easily as I can, without annoying the great lights behind the shining desks.

"Cold, Bored Stare"

My cue is to have that cold, bored stare, that must convince them that they are fortunate to be allowed to live at all, that they should not want food or fuel or clothes. To make them cringe if they even think of asking for jobs that hold a decent living wage. Who are they, anyway? . . . But to permit them to come face to face with those great lights that loll behind those shining mahogany desks—IMPOSSIBLE. That is my job, —or else.

A sweet, shy-faced mother-type of woman was waiting her time. She must have been waiting long, for she was the first of a great line. Five children, one a tiny cripple . . . A widow . . . Jimmy, the 17-year-old lad, was sent to a CCC camp, but his $30 a month would not buy fuel and food and pay rent for the five of them. She could work. She could do clerical work, type, file, figure. Or, if there was not that kind of work, she could scrub, clean, wash windows—anything at all to help care for that little brood at home.

What, Two on Relief!

Futile as I knew it was, I bearded the great lion in his den again. The cold, studied stare gave me a sudden chill. Such temerity! Wasn't there already one in her family on the government payroll? Wasn't it my job to convince her that one in a family is the last word in the responsibility the American government could assume? Why must his time be taken up with this kind of perpetual nuisance? One in her family had been given employment—if she wasn't satisfied with that, perhaps she might be made to realize how fortunate she was, if he were taken off the payroll, etc. . . . etc.

"Oh, no! Not that, please!"

Weary, forlorn, wondering, she turned away. But not bitter. Back at my desk, the scene in that big, warm, well-lighted room seared and cut through my heavy heart.

A telephone buzzed. Nadine, with her superbly waved hair and latest word in fashionable spring suit, answered it, giggling, gossiping, for a 15-minute chat with her boy-friend. Farther down, behind the high glass door of another equally sociable looking office, sat Nadine's sister — sophisticated, bored, burdened under title of "supervisor" of something or other. And a half-hour or so later, a well set up, middle aged man, would stroll leisurely through the outer office, enter one of the inner sanctums, and begin his day of "conferences" —Nadine's father, listed as "superintendent of the project number what not." The payroll that I had copied the day before danced before my misty eyes.

Three on Payroll

Nadine, $85 a month. Nadine's sister, $125 a month. Nadine's father, $150.

Over three hundred dollars of that dearly borrowed money that was to clothe and feed and cheer the poor and the needy, going into that one payroll family! It provided maid service, a car, a lovely home. The answer is oh, very simple. Nadine's mother, a very up-to-minute woman of today, a member of the Democratic Women's Committee -- and a very close friend of the president of this committee.

The other home—where one on government relief is enough —there is no drag there. There is nothing, but just — **NEW DEAL JUSTICE.**

Woolworth Profits Disclosed By S.E.C.

Over the protests of company executives, the financial report of the Woolworth "five and ten" organization has been published by the Securities and Exchange Commission.

Among other interesting features the report shows that the Woolworth concern made a profit of $31,247,000 in 1935 and paid out for "selling, general and administrative" expenses the sum of $47,524,000.

Included in the latter sum were many tidy bonuses, notably $309,880 to B. D. Miller; $113,726 to W. J. Rand, Jr.; and $88,743 to J. B. Hollis. The bonus money of these three and other executives totaled $1,143,321.

And not a little of the corporation's profits will go toward purchasing and maintaining a costly home in London for Barbara Hutton-Haugwitz-Reventlow, Woolworth heiress, and her Danish count husband. Not a little of the profits will accrue to the English government.

Secret Is Forced

The report was issued in the face of bitter opposition of Woolworth officials, who had demanded that its figures be kept secret.

Meantime, the forlorn drama of undernourished girls standing on hot floors for long hours every day is enacted in hundreds of Woolworth stores throughout the land. Girls who work for $8, $10 and $12 a week.

To these salesgirls, one pair of silk hose is a luxury. They have to buy dresses (one or two a year) in cheap, cut-rate shops.

They buy their face powder and other cosmetics in Woolworth's, thus returning part of their meagre earnings to the profit chest of their employer.

Recreation to them is a few dance steps at night on feet already tired from gruelling hours behind a counter.

Their only "inspiration" to work, as Columnist Westbrook Pegler once pointed out, is "a desire to make more profits for their corporation employer so that Barbara Hutton can buy more polo ponies for her titled husbands."

40 Per Cent Profits

The Woolworth report reveals that the corporation profits on total sales exceeded 40 per cent.

Who made this profit? Thousands upon thousands of toiling salesgirls. Who, and who only, may share in the profits? A handful of stockholders and executives.

The same report shows that F. W. Woolworth and Co., Limited, of England last year earned $27,500,000 for its owners on a capital of $43,500,000.

Sixty-two per cent profit!

Thus does the F. W. Woolworth Co. operate in the United States and England, piling profit upon profit in the bank accounts of a few millionaire owners. Hapless salesgirls surrender their youth, while a few stockholders and executives ride polo ponies and loll on lavish yachts.

'Our Country, Not That of Congress,' Is Boast

"This is our country and not the country of congress."

So stated Major K. K. V. Casey, official of the du Pont munitions company, in a confidential memorandum to prospective arms customers in Europe a few years ago.

The remark was given the light of day in a recent report of the senate munitions committee, headed by Senator Gerald Nye of North Dakota.

Major Casey's statement should be news to American citizens, who always have understood that the United States belonged to the people and that the congress was but a voice of the public will.

It is not news, however, to learn that the munitions interests think that they own the country and that the government was made to protect the selfish interests of a few wealthy men.

Key To Ban

The grounds for Mr. Casey's opinion are pretty clearly revealed in the report of the munitions committee and this may be the key to why the committee's activities were suppressed by Senator Carter Glass of Virginia and other servants of the private wealth lobby.

Senator Nye and his fellow investigators were interested in obtaining the truth about the international munitions racket, a most embarrassing procedure for the war-makers, who always have operated on the theory that the public must be kept in ignorance of the facts.

The Army and Navy Departments, ostensibly independent agencies of a democratic government, worked in close harmony with the munition makers—often against other departments, such as the State Department, the committee report revealed.

"In the name of national defense," the committee declared, "the Army and Navy assist in every possible way the munitions industry, on the theory that by so doing they are build-up a strong domestic armaments industry. Correspondence from a number of munitions firms disclosed the fact that the Navy has been most helpful to munitions companies abroad and that military, naval and commercial attaches have greatly assisted their foreign sales efforts."

Get U. S. Aid

Arms makers and the government operate in such close accord, Nye found, that in some instances the companies have **borrowed from government reserve stocks in order to fill a rush order to some foreign nation.**

When the United Aircraft Company needed some help to fill a rush order from Brazil, the Navy Department graciously filled the breach by permitting the company to take planes being built for the United States government!

The report by the Nye committee is a general summary of findings during an investigation covering two years.

Another of the conclusions drawn by the committee states: "Almost all of the munitions companies number among their officials and employes former members of the United States Army and Navy. The agents of munitions companies abroad are apparently part of the Army and Navy intelligence services."

The committee struck a damning blow at inter-departmental discord within the government by disclosing that while the State Department makes gestures for disarmament and peace, "the Army and Navy have been assidiously aiding munitions makers in selling the instruments of war throughout the world."

Between Ourselves

Franklin D. Roosevelt
White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. President:

At some expense to the taxpayer you have sent your own committee to study consumer co-operatives in various European countries.

Has it occurred to you that you could have found what you wanted right in Washington from enlightened men who have spent many years on similar studies?

Yours,

Justin Lovell

"Bullets or Ballots" --- An Interview

SOCIAL JUSTICE herewith prints a a letter received from a man who was called in recently by government and union officials to investigate a strike in a large manufacturing plant. His name, as well as the name of the plant, is omitted by request.

More than 1,500 men had been employed in the strike-bound factory that I visited. Fifty per cent had walked out because their demand for increases and better working conditions was refused. The majority of employes there are receiving 37½ cents an hour now. During the "height" of the depression the same men worked for 17 cents an hour.

Working conditions, while improved somewhat in the last year, have been generally bad. Previous attempts by the workers to organize and to alter these conditions have been vigorously fought and successfully thwarted.

Just recently, while men were on picket duty and others were going to work, pickets boarded the running board of an automobile and began to exchange blows with the workers. The sheriff, who had many deputies, arrested a number of the pickets and put them in jail.

After interviewing the plant management, the mayor of the city, the sheriff, federal conciliator, company union representatives and members of the newly-formed union, I went to the headquarters of the sheriff's deputies.

Twelve or 15 deputies with guns strapped to their sides, and "persuaders" in their pockets, entered after having escorted the 3 o'clock shift to the factory. A traveling man, an Irishman, came in. He was a pleasant fellow and after a while we began to talk about the strike.

Our conversation went like this:

Irishman—"What's the trouble? You know there is more than one thing to consider in these troubles. It is not always the fault of the men. I know that because I have seen many labor disputes in lumber regions. What do they pay the men here? What are the working conditions?"

Considering the unprejudiced nature of my errand, I felt like I oughtn't to answer the two questions, and the Irishman went on—"I am afraid that we cannot do much about it.. We don't know enough about money. They have us fooled."

"Why don't you know more about money?" I asked. "You have not been taught about it because these forces did not want you to realize that you were being exploited."

I looked at the armed deputies and went on:

"I tell you men that this strike now, and the reason you are here in this place with a gun on your hips, is the result of an unsound financial structure. You men, as voters, have nothing to say about how the money of this country is coined, distributed and controlled, and yet they tell you, as voters, that you are responsible for the existing social structure and our governmental procedure.

"You continue to vote for representatives who have handed over to a private institution the power to coin and regulate money, which includes the amount in circulation, and which in turn is directly responsible for the volume of business done, employment, profitable farming and decent wages for American families."

Irishman—"You must believe in Father Coughlin's teaching."

Writer—"Yes, I think he is the greatest American today! I like him pretty well."

Irishman—"How do you think he will get by with calling the president a liar?"

Writer—"There will be no further trouble about that, the truth upholds itself. If a man says he will do something and does not do it, he is a liar, and you cannot change a truth. Christ told the leaders of His day that they were liars and hypocrites and the devil was their father and he was the father of lies. Christ was finally crucified by the authorities, but that does not prevent God-fearing men of today from following the example of Christ."

Irishman—"Do you think Lemke is a big enough man to be president of the United States?"

Writer—"Lemke is a graduate of Yale and his political philosophy is 'live and let live.' Lemke believes in helping those who are trying to help themselves and cannot because of an unjust system. Lemke is honest and will do everything possible to promote the general welfare of all the people. If Lemke were here I think he would tell you that this strike was the result of a dishonest money system, and before you can alter strike conditions you must first alter that system."

Nobody said anything, and I went on:

"During the bottom of this money depression, in order to meet the competition created by money scarcity, this firm was called upon to cut prices so it could do enough business to tide it over until banks would loosen up and extend credit again.

"You can say that business is somewhat better now, but it's better only for the high-income classes and the bankers. Working men are really worse off than they were when the depression was at its worst because wages have not kept pace with the advance in business and retail prices. Now you are going to have another depression and it, like all depressions, will be caused by bankers. The bankers have just as much power and are just as crooked now as they were in 1929!"

At this point the sheriff came in and I went with him into his office. A few minutes later I returned and started out the door.

Irishman—"Well, we are sorry to see you leave."

Writer—"You fellows ought to be more careful how you select congressmen to represent you in Washington. But that's the trouble with people everywhere, and that's what causes labor troubles. Will you fellows vote for a man regardless of his party affliation if you knew he would fight to get the things altered that I am telling you are wrong?"

They all answered in the affirmative. I hope they really meant it.

U. S. Treasury Figures Uphold Fr. Coughlin's Prediction of Ruin

Total Bankruptcy Seen in 60 Years

The most damning revelation yet to issue from the inner councils of the administration on our ever-increasing national debt is contained in the daily treasury statement of June 30, 1936.

The Treasury Department sets forth the startling information that the United States government will be totally bankrupt in about 60 years if it continues to operate in the financial clutches of private bankers.

The report shows definitely that the present indebtedness of $33-billion, computed at the present interest rate paid to bankers, will amount to more than $146-billion by the year 1996.

These statistics are based only on the present debt and do not embrace future spending. The dread prospect of a national credit collapse becomes all the more appalling when one considers that the New Deal administration gives no indication of a halt in lavish public expenditures.

Public Debt All-Consuming

The treasury disclosure is as yet the most complete and eloquent confirmation of Father Charles E. Coughlin's repeated predictions that the privately-controlled money system of the government is speedily strangling America on the gibbet of international finance.

The stated figures furthermore do not include state, county and city indebtedness, which, coupled with federal obligations, equals $57-billion at the present time.

This amount, compounded semi-annually at 4 per cent interest, will rocket to the staggering total of $613,614,293,000 within 60 years.

Figured on the basis of amortization 100 years hence, the same obligation will have reached the fabulous magnitude of about $3-trillion.

On High Road To Bankruptcy

Since all outstanding public debts are backed by physical wealth, and since the total physical wealth of all the property in the United States is only $150-billion, it is easy to see that the nation is riding recklessly on the high road to financial bankruptcy.

The calculations and figures prove conclusively why it is so vital to the very existence of our government that a large part of our interest-bearing government bonds be retired and that Congress exercise its rightful power to create a debt-free currency.

The National Union for Social Justice and the Union Party have been alone among prominent organizations to demand the recall of interest-bearing, tax-exempt bonds as a fundamental necessity to economic recovery.

New Zealand Imposes Tax On The Rich

New Zealand's program for an equitable distribution of wealth became an accomplished fact this week as the new Laborite government slapped increased tax levies on higher income groups.

At the same time, momentum was given to a national campaign for care of the needy with the announcement that government officials were planning increased pensions for the aged and widows..

The government has assured injured miners a pension of at least $5 a week with additional sums for wives and children and disabled invalids.

Higher land and income taxes will yield the necessary funds to carry on the program. In addition, the government is offering protection to laboring classes by a system of national health insurance which will provide a minimum competence of $6 a week plus the payment of medical expenses.

A central government bank, issuing and controlling money in the general interests of the people, is the principal pillar of the Laborite administration.

Abundant revenue is held to be certain by treasury officials, who see both government coinage of debt-free money and the new tax program as profitable policies.

There is no provision for borrowing from other nations in the federal budget, a highly significant feature to American observers because it parallels the first plank of Rep. William Lemke's Union Party platform: "America shall be self contained and self sustained."

No expenditures are contemplated which will exceed the income limits of the Laborite administration.

Prime Minister Savage admitted recently that all new legislation is aimed at a fair redistribution of wealth. He answered charges that the government's short-hours, high-pay policy would bring uncontrolled price increases by saying that prices would not be allowed to rise to a point higher than the nation's buying power.

Savage said that the Laborites "are not opposed to some recompense" to the employers who are forced to pay the higher wages.

"There will be no exploitation in the form of higher prices," he remarked.

No More Room in the Mint

—*Acme Newsphoto.*

Because a huge shipment of Chinese silver dollars taxed the facilities of the San Francisco mint, the 12,000 boxes containing $60-million (Chinese) were stacked under guard in the rear yard. The shipment, worth $24-million in America, was said to be collateral to cover a government loan to China.

Do You Know?

That the Federal Reserve Banking System was foisted upon the people on the plea that it would guarantee security of deposits, would end depressions, and would prevent bank failures?

As a matter of record, more banks have closed since this system was adopted 23 years ago than in the entire previous history of our country or in the history of any country of the world.

Multiplied millions of people who deposited money in "National banks" have been ruined.

The Federal Reserve System was supposed to aid individuals and business by making it possible for banks to extend reasonable credit.

In reality the Federal Reserve System has resulted in piling money into bank vaults and burying it in the ground. This "hoarding" situation became so serious at one time that officials in San Francisco actually had to stack silver in an alley back of the sub-treasury for lack of room.

How Mounting Debt Interest Perils U. S.

The total amount of United States interest-bearing obligations outstanding as of June 30, 1936 (from Daily Treasury Statement of June 30, 1936) is $32,988,790,134.

Federal and municipal debts total $57,000,000,000.

The average rate of interest on United States interest-bearing obligations as of June 30, 1936, is approximately 2½ per cent.

$32,988,790,134 at 2½ per cent interest compounded semi-annually:

20 years	$ 54,221,017,000
40 years	89,118,720,000
60 years	146,477,262,000
80 years	240,752,880,000
100 years	395,706,118,000

$57,000,000,000 at 4 per cent interest compounded semi-annually:

20 years	$ 125,858,261,000
40 years	277,900,032,000
60 years	613,614,293,000
80 years	1,354,884,697,000
100 years	2,991,639,151,000

Reform Foes

Who are the principal opponents to necessary banking reform and to the establishment of an honest money system?

The beneficiaries of this ingeniously devised institution (the Federal Reserve System) for securing a percentage on transactions and getting legal title to property without the victims understanding what is happening.

Frederick Soddy monetary authority says: "The chief factors that oppose reform and progress and strive to keep things as they are, are by no means inertia and ignorance, but thoroughly well-informed, invidual self-interest."

Father Coughlin's book. —"Money: Questions and Answers."

Three Thrill-Packed Days

Scene on the convention floor at the Cleveland Public Hall when milling delegations bearing banners demonstrated for an hour to approve the unanimous re-election of Father Charles E. Coughlin as national president of the National Union for Social Justice.

"Liberty Bill" Lemke and Thomas Charles O'Brien, candidates for president and vice president on the Union Party ticket, wave acknowledgement of the crowd's applause at the stadium Sunday.

A moment of tense anxiety saddened the 42,000 persons packed into the Cleveland stadium Sunday when Father Coughlin was compelled to stop speaking near the end of his address, due to the sudden illness and exhaustion from his tireless three-day routine. Dan Snow, staff photographer for SOCIAL JUSTICE at the convention, snapped this picture of Father Coughlin being hurried from the field to his hotel on the supporting arms of friends.

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